10 PAGES. The New-York Times. 10 PAGES.

VOL. XLII....NO. 13,099. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ONE OF THE CZAR'S VICTIMS

NOVELIST KOROLENKO TELLS OF HIS CRUEL PERSECUTIONS.

A Student in the University, He Was Seized and Hurried Off to Yakoutsk to Exile—What He Had Done He Does Not Know and No Explanation Was Given to Him—Thinks He Would Have Died but for a Strong Constitution—Will Visit the World's Fair and the West.

One of the victims of the iron rule of the Czar of Russia, of whom George Kennan wrote in his articles on the exiles of Siberia, is at the Astor House. He is a man of high intelligence, educated in the universities, and a novelist who has written a dozen or more books.

His name is Vladimir Halaktionovitsch Korolenko. He was for six years a Siberian exile, and since then the author of "The Blind Musician," which has been translated into English by Stepniak, and by other writers into German, French, Swedish, Polish, and other languages of Europe.

For the six years of his life which he spent in exile, having been taken by the Russian authorities in 1879, when he was a university student, and sent to the frozen settlement of Yakoutsk, in Siberia, no explanation has been made to him. He was ordered into prison and afterward released. That is all he knows about it.

Korolenko is a handsome man, short, robust, and apparently capable of great physical endurance. To this last he attributes the fact that he is now alive.

"Had I been otherwise," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "I would probably have perished under the intense cold and privations at Yakoutsk."

A full, fine beard, curly and brown, covers Korolenko's face. His hair is thick and slightly curly, and he has liquid brown eyes. His features are of delicate mold. Across his forehead are wrinkles which never smooth themselves, and they give him the air of one who is constantly in deep thought.

With an interpreter, he has come to this country for observation with a view of writing something for publication in book form or the magazines in his country. He will go to the World's Fair, and after that expects to make an extended trip to the West, probably visiting San Francisco. His home is in Nijni-Novgorod.

Among the novels he has written since he returned from exile, two have been devoted to the Jewish question in Russia. He has also written a series of magazine articles, entitled, "The Year of Famine," in which he has given incidents which he observed during 1891-2, when he went to the famine-stricken portions of Russia. His other works include "The Vagrant and Other Tales," which has been translated into English, and "Stories and Sketches of Russian Life." The two books which treat of the Jewish question are "Yom Kippur" and "Pavlovo."

"Why were you exiled?" he was asked.

"I do not know," he said. "I was a student at the time. I suppose the authorities thought I was connected with some of what are called 'Nihilists' in this country. I was simply taken and sent a distance of 11,000 versts out of the country with political criminals. I remained at Yakoutsk three years, and during three years more was changed from one town or village to another."

"Were you given no trial?"

"No. I had no trial, and no explanation was made to me. At the end of six years I was brought back. This also was done without explanation."

"Were you compelled to labor in Siberia?"

"I was set to work making shoes," said Korolenko, with a smile, and at the same time he picked up from the table a copy of his book, "The Vagrant," as if to emphasize the change in employment. "For a portion of my exile, I worked on the farms. I have sown wheat, reaped it, and eaten the bread that was made from it."

In discussing the question of Jewish persecution by Russia, the novelist said he had objections to expressing political opinions for publication, but saw no possible objection to a statement of the facts concerning his works on the Jewish question. The books have been passed by the Government censors in Russia.

"In the book 'Yom Kippur,'" said he, "I have brought out this idea: The Russian does more harm than the Jew if placed in the position of the Jew. There is a tradition in Russia that once each year, at the feast of Yom Kippur, the devil comes to the earth and takes one Jew to his own place. In my book I have selected a wine dealer as the victim, and described how the devil came and took him—a man who is popularly supposed to do more harm and less good than one in any other business. After the Jew has been taken, a Russian is put into his place. He is represented as doing so much more to harm his fellow-men that at the end of the year the devil brings back the Jew and wants to take the Russian."

"Is the persecution of the Jews a religious persecution?"

"In my second article on the Jews," replied the Russian, without replying directly, "I have sought to show that it is not right for a Christian country to persecute any person because of conditions or facts for which that person is not responsible. No man should be punished unless he has done wrong. Is it wrong for a man to be born a Jew? In Russia those who were born Jews and renounce their religious faith, accepting that of the orthodox Greek Church, are no longer persecuted. But very few Jews give up their faith."

"Where do the Russian Jews go when forced to leave Russia?"

"By the aid of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, to Palestine or to Argentina. Those who have gone to Argentina are beginning to write home that the change in climate is so great that they cannot endure it."

"What is your latest book?"

"The last one which I wrote appeared in magazine articles," he said. "It was 'The Year of Famine.' I do not know whether the Government allowed it to be printed in book form or not. If no objection was made, it is probably out now. The rules regarding press censorship are very strict. Books which are of less than 160 pages are not allowed to be printed until the Government censor has read the manuscript, and found that it does not contain objectionable matter. Books of more than 160 pages may be printed, but before they are placed on sale must be submitted to the censor. If they contain objectionable matter, the entire edition is burned.

"The Government acts on the theory that small books are cheap and will have a circulation among the poor people. Hence no chances are taken of allowing them to be printed. This rule prevents the printing of any pamphlets or small documents. A large book, so expensive as to be bought only by the richer families, may be printed. The probability is that if it is found afterward that an edition must be suppressed, the publisher will be ruined. Magazines are expensive, and are sold very little, except by subscription, at a price of perhaps $5 a year. An article which had been published in a magazine might appear in book form and sell for $1. Hence it would get much wider circulation as a book. For this reason, the Censor would pass on it again. So I do not know whether my magazine article will be allowed in book form."

On the table in Korolenko's room lay a copy of George Kennan's book on Siberian exiles. The Russian took it up and said, in answer to a question: "If I were to take this to Russia it would be seized on the frontier. Mr. Kennan's books are not allowed in Russia."

"How would George Kennan be treated if he visited Russia?"

"As he is an American he would probably be treated courteously and told to write anything he pleased."

RIOT AT NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.

Conflict Over a Railroad Crossing—About Twenty Persons Injured.

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—There was a serious riot here to-day growing out of an attempt by the Consolidated Road to prevent the electric road from putting in a crossing. After the Selectmen had given orders this morning to the officials of the Consolidated Road to take up the blind track, which they had laid in the course of their fight with the electric road, or the town would take it up, open hostilities ceased.

The officials of the electric road and their counsel went to Boston to apply for an injunction to restrain the Consolidated people from preventing them laying the rails across the crossing at North Avenue.

The gangs of men of the Consolidated Road were kept a short distance from the crossing, ready to block any move of the electric people. Superintendent Sanborn, who had charge of the forces, spent his time mainly in the telegraph office, in communication with the higher officials at Boston. Large crowds collected about the place.

A little after 1 o'clock Superintendent Sanborn told Roadmaster Bryant to carry out his orders. Bryant called his men up, and they came with shovels, picks, axes, crowbars, &c. In a moment it was seen that the orders were to tear up so much of the electric road tracks as projected from Railroad Avenue to the tracks of the Consolidated Road.

As the railroad men began work, Road Commissioner Wright approached Superintendent Sanborn and informed him that he was an officer of the town, and as such, warned him against touching any paving or tracks on the public highway.

Sanborn replied, "I will take the risk," and work proceeded.

As the men began work, three officers reached, each for a man, to place him under arrest. This the men resented, and the Italians rushed in force upon the officers and citizens. Shovels and pickaxes were used freely, and the Italians drove the citizens down North Avenue. The fire alarm was rung and a hose company turned out and, putting two streams on, drove the Italians back. They could not stand water.

As they got to the crossing they pulled the gate tender's house down and into the middle of the road, using it as a barricade. The firemen made it so uncomfortable for the Consolidated men that they rallied and charged, and stones flew in every direction.

Hundreds of dollars' worth of plate glass was smashed in a few minutes, and not only those engaged in the battle, but spectators were injured. Among those knocked down were Superintendent Sanborn.

In the fight Inspector Bailey and Roadmaster Bryant were arrested and locked up. The Italians got the best of the firemen and cut the hose in pieces and broke the nozzles. A truce was then declared, Superintendent Sanborn calling off his men, although they staid around for new orders.

The Selectmen sent to Boston to Chief Wade, and he and a large posse of State police officers came out on an afternoon train. There also came President Reed of the electric road and Judge Kelley. They brought with them the injunction which had been granted by Judge Barker of the Supreme Court.

The papers were served on Superintendent Sanborn, and he sent his men to their trains and gave up the fight.

President Reed gave Contractor Barnes orders to lay the electric tracks, and, after Chief Wade and his men had come down to the crossing and cleared a passageway through the immense crowd, work began. Deputy Sheriff Cushman read the riot act to the crowd, and most of them dispersed after seeing that the electric road had won.

Officer Hollis served a warrant upon Superintendent Sanborn and locked him up. He was later bailed out, together with Bailey and Bryant, M. N. Arnold, a Director of the electric road, going bail.

About twenty persons were more or less injured in the fight, two receiving bullet wounds, but no fatal results are feared. Nearly $2,000 worth of glass was broken.

TRAVELERS IN GREAT DANGER.

Opportune Discovery by a Foreman on the Consolidated Road.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 16.—Traffic over the Shore Line Branch of the Consolidated Road was stopped for five hours this evening owing to a discovery at the old Quinnipeac Bridge at Fair Haven.

Just after the 5:15 accommodation for Providence had crossed in safety the foreman of a gang of workmen making repairs near the bridge discovered that two floor beams of the bridge were cracked and the blocking had been badly knocked out.

The Waterbury express was instantly flagged and a body of men was set to work making repairs. Most of the passengers arriving before 9 o'clock were transferred to trains waiting at the other side. By 9 o'clock the bridge was in condition again.

But for the discovery by the foreman the next train might have plunged off the bridge into the river. The bridge is an old one and will be replaced by another in process of construction in a few weeks.

Resumption of Suspended Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The First National Bank of Rico, Col., which suspended payment June 30, 1893, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency and its capital stock being unimpaired, has to-day been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 16.—The First National Bank of this city, which suspended on July 18, resumed business this morning. Bank Examiner Latimer of Sedalia, who has been in charge since the bank closed, has issued a notice to depositors saying that the institution is in excellent condition.

Harry Ruff Missing.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Harry Ruff, a nephew of Mrs. Stephen Good of New-York, has been missing for nearly two weeks. Mrs. Good, with her husband, has been spending the Summer in a houseboat on the Shrewsbury River above the Southern Railroad bridge. Ruff came down several weeks ago. On Friday, Aug. 4, he left the boat and has not since been heard from. He was last seen walking toward Middletown. He is about twenty-one years of age and wore on the day he left the boat a gray coat and trousers, tennis shirt, white straw hat, and new lace shoes. It is said that his mind was affected.

Land Office Receiver Short in Accounts.

SIDNEY, Neb., Aug. 16.—A shortage has been discovered in the accounts of the receiver of the Government Land Office at this point.

M. M. Neeves, the present incumbent, is about to retire and G. W. Andrews, who was appointed to see that the records had been properly kept, has found an item of $1,500 unaccounted for and is far from having reached the end of his labors.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.

Next personally-conducted excursion train leaves New York, Chambers Street, 10:15 A. M., Monday, Aug. 21; arrives Chicago 4:15 P. M., next day. New and elegant coaches with high back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Sept. 2, 6 and 12.—*Adv.*

SATOLLI HEARS BURTSELL

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SUMMONED TO THE CONSULTATION.

An Hour of Mystery at the Archiepiscopal Residence—Dr. Burtsell Seeing About "Some Arrangement"—A McGlynnite Opinion of the Archbishop's Address—"A Sham and Very Hollow," Says Dr. Carey—Mgr. Ducey's View of It—Satolli May Remain Till Monday.

Mgr. Satolli performed in Archbishop Corrigan's house last evening his first official act as Papal Delegate to the United States since his arrival in this city Tuesday.

He saw in private Dr. Richard L. Burtsell of Rondout, who was removed from and wants to return to the Church of the Epiphany. He talked in private with Archbishop Corrigan. Then he talked with both men together.

Dr. Burtsell called at the Archiepiscopal residence at 8 o'clock last evening. To the servant who answered his ring, he presented his card, saying:

"Take this to Mgr. Satolli."

In a few minutes the servant returned and Dr. Burtsell was requested to go at once to Mgr. Satolli's room on the second floor, without going through the formality of meeting the master of the house. Mgr. Satolli met him at the door of his sitting room and greeted him cordially. Then they talked earnestly together for about fifteen minutes.

Then the door opened, Dr. Burtsell came out and was shown by Mgr. Satolli into another room, where, with the door closed, he waited. The Papal Delegate himself sought Archbishop Corrigan and went with him to the room whence Dr. Burtsell had just departed. Again there was a star chamber proceeding, but this time it lasted more than fifteen minutes. Finally Mgr. Satolli came out, went to the room where Dr. Burtsell was waiting, and summoned him back to the judgment chamber, where for half an hour Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. Burtsell had a conference.

Then Dr. Burtsell left the house and walked rapidly away. When asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what the subject of the conference had been, he said:

"I don't care to tell anything about it. I merely called here to see Mgr. Satolli about some arrangement. What it was I will not say."

Dr. Burtsell is trying to be restored to his former parish at the Church of the Epiphany. His friends have also been using every means in their power to accomplish that end and both have been confident of success.

Indeed, so confident is Dr. Burtsell of having the favor of the Apostolic Delegate that he practically said so in a letter published exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Friday, in which he said that Mgr. Satolli had promised to do all that he could for him. In consequence of this he advised his friends to cease their demonstrations in his favor.

In the meeting or hearing of last evening Mgr. Satolli made his first move toward keeping that promise.

There are various comments made by Catholics on Archbishop Corrigan's address to Mgr. Satolli and the public Tuesday morning. With many it finds favor and is applauded as the statement of a priest who simply declared in public the allegiance to his superiors which had without any right been questioned by those who knew nothing of the facts in the case.

To the adherents of Dr. McGlynn, those who think the Archbishop has not treated the restored priest rightly, the address is not at all satisfactory. They see in it nothing but a shrewd piece of statecraft, a diplomatic move compelled by circumstances.

Dr. Henry Carey of 543 Second Avenue, who is Treasurer of the Anti-Poverty Society, and who has always been in the foremost ranks of the McGlynnites since the beginning of the trouble, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I consider Archbishop Corrigan's declaration nothing but a mere sham. It is hollow and vapid. Its language is diplomatic and utterly lacks the ring of sincerity.

"Archbishop Corrigan is acting the part taken by all tyrants who crush the people until the boss raises his finger, and then they squirm to save themselves. If Archbishop Corrigan is amicably disposed toward Dr. McGlynn, as he pretends to be, why does he not act upon the letter he wrote the doctor when the latter was traveling in the Holy Land?

"That was about a year ago, and in that letter the Archbishop suggested that he and Dr. McGlynn should go to Rome together and straighten out matters. He advised Dr. McGlynn that everything would be made right. Why doesn't he do it? He has the Papal Delegate here now. Why doesn't he settle it?

"Now that Rome has taken the matter in hand and has done partial justice with a promise of more, Archbishop Corrigan is ignoring Dr. McGlynn.

"Mgr. Satolli is simply carrying out the commands of the Pope, who brought him up from a boy. He is acting under orders from Rome in all matters."

Mgr. Ducey of St. Leo's yesterday issued to the press a statement of his views on the address of the Archbishop. He said:

"I did not hear, but I have read what His Grace had to say. I have no right to question his motives. His address is redolent of the fervor of religion and charity. The example he sets should be followed by all.

"Parts of the address are such a perfect approval of my course that I cannot but admire it. Since the attacks commenced on Mgr. Satolli I have stanchly and alone defended his mission and repelled base attacks against his exalted and pure personal character.

"From last year, immediately after his coming until the interview with me was published last Saturday, scarce a day has passed but that I have felt myself obliged to counteract the secret plots and open insults to the Apostolic Delegate's mission. This was done for months before meeting the Apostolic Delegate.

"I believe I am the only priest in the diocese who has stood out over his own name in defense of the Pope's representative, and I am delighted to have the opportunity in the columns of the press to thank the Most Reverend Archbishop for his approval and recognition of my conduct."

Mgr. Satolli had an outing yesterday which he enjoyed very much. Accompanied by Archbishop Corrigan, Vicar General Farley, and Dr. Papi, he left the Archiepiscopal residence at 9:10 o'clock and walked to the Grand Central Station. The party took a train for Mount St. Vincent at 9:25 and arrived there about 11 o'clock.

The little station had been turned into a place of beauty, the Papal flag and colors being everywhere displayed. Father McNamee, chaplain of the Mount St. Vincent Convent of the Sisters of Charity, met the party at the station, and they drove out to the beautiful convent grounds and buildings. All along the road people were gathered to see the Delegate as he passed, and everywhere appeared the colors of the Papacy.

The high-arched convent gate was decked with flowers and bunting, and through the grounds were arranged tasteful displays. The main building was decked with Papal flags and colors, and from the tower of Fonthill Castle, the old Forrest home, the Papal flag was flying. The convent bell pealed a welcome as the distinguished guests approached the gate.

Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan were ushered into the building, where they were received by Mother Rosina, the Sister Superior.

They were conducted to the chapel and seated on a dais before the large altar. The chapel was beautifully decorated. There were 250 nuns present to greet the Papal representative, and their spokesman was Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly.

Mgr. O'Reilly, turning to Mgr. Satolli, said, in Latin:

"In seeing you, we see our Holy Father, Leo XIII., and our feelings are all of joy and gladness. We ask that when next you see the Holy Father you will ask from him remembrance of us and that he will give us his blessing."

Mgr. Satolli replied in Latin, and his address was afterward translated by Archbishop Corrigan. He spoke of the noble work of the Sisters of Charity, who, he said, are the highest of all sisterhoods.

"For them," said Mgr. Satolli, "the Holy Father cherishes a particular love, and, this being his jubilee year, he gives them his especial blessing, and commanded me to bear that blessing to them."

After the translation of the address the sisters in double lines passed before the Apostolic Delegate. As they moved along, the sight, though somewhat sombre, was impressive. The nuns, dressed in black, wore the black close-fitting chapel hoods. As they reached the delegate they dropped on their knees and kissed the Papal signet ring on his hand outstretched in benediction.

After this ceremonial, dinner was served and the following prelates were at table with Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan:

Mgr. Farley, Vicar General Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, Vicar General Mooney, Dr. Papi, the Rev. J. H. Connolly, the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., Provincial of the Order of Jesus; the Rev. Fathers Corly and Lings of Yonkers, the Rev. Father McNamee, Chaplain of Mount St. Vincent's; the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, and the Rev. Henry T. Newey.

After dinner Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan drove to Valentine Hill to inspect the new seminary there. Mgr. Satolli was very much impressed with the magnificence of the buildings, which are nearly finished, but are not yet furnished. When they are ready for occupancy they will have cost nearly $4,000,000. This the Papal Delegate considers the grandest work of the Catholic Archdiocese of New-York.

Several charitable and educational institutions were visited during the afternoon, and Mgr. Satolli passed some time looking at the beautiful scenery in the vicinity.

The party arrived in the city on return about 8 o'clock and went direct to Archbishop Corrigan's residence.

The programme for do-day has not yet been decided upon, but will probably include a trip up the Hudson.

It is expected now that Mgr. Satolli will remain until Monday, in which case he will dedicate the new church at Port Chester Sunday morning.

Only $17 to the World's Fair,
Via the West Shore Railroad, Saturday, Aug. 19. See full particulars under "Excursions."—*Adv.*

CASHIER KEELEY ARRESTED.

It Is Charged that He Appropriated Money of the New-York Club.

Joseph V. Keeley, for two years cashier of the New-York Club, is a prisoner in Jefferson Market Prison charged with appropriating to his own use money belonging to the club.

Keeley received a salary of $125 a month with board and lodging at the club. The specific charge on which he was arrested was that he appropriated the proceeds of a check for $160 sent by one of the club members to be applied upon his account.

William B. Williams, a broker at 30 Broad Street, a resident at the club and its Treasurer, is the complainant. At the instance of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, bondsmen for Keeley, he went to Jefferson Market Police Court and obtained a warrant for his arrest.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Private Detective Foley of the Fidelity and Casualty Company to serve. He found Keeley in a saloon at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon and placed him under arrest.

Detective Foley had been watching Keeley for some time. He found that he was a plunger at the races. He then sought and made his acquaintance and the two became great friends. This fact being reported to the company, it was decided to give Keeley two weeks' vacation, and while he was absent investigate his affairs and then arrest him.

It was found that the check, the proceeds of which Keeley is charged with appropriating, had been sent to the club on June 1 by J. D. Bulmer of Chicago, who visited the club about two weeks ago and discovered that he had been posted for nonpayment of dues. He became angry at this and straightway produced the cashier's receipt and acknowledgment that he had received the money. This led to an examination of the books. It is said that it was discovered that Keeley's peculations run up into the thousands of dollars.

When Keeley found yesterday that his friend was a detective and himself under arrest, he became very angry and declared it must be a mistake. After a while he asked the detective if any one else had been arrested, and being told no one else had been arrested, remarked: "Then wait until my examination and then you will learn something that will cause you considerable surprise."

Keeley was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon before Justice Hogan. He entered a plea of not guilty. He was held for examination next Saturday.

At the New-York Club last night the clerk refused to say anything about the matter. None of the officers of the club was in town.

GUESTS HAD TO FLEE FROM FIRE.

Van Ahnen's Hotel, One of the Largest at Canarsie, Destroyed.

CANARSIE, L. I., Aug. 16.—William Van Ahnen's Hotel, one of the largest on Canarsie, was burned to-night. It was a three-story building with pavilions, at the grove, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore.

The fire started about 11 o'clock, after many of the guests had retired. There was almost a panic. Many were compelled to run from the building in scant clothing.

The fire began in the basement and spread rapidly. It was with difficulty that the local fire companies saved the buildings near by. All those belonging to the hotel were wholly burned. The loss is about $5,000.

Congressmen Brice and Oates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Senator Brice of Ohio, who has been ill for some time, has so far recovered as to be able to leave this city for a seaside resort near New-York.

Representative Oates of Alabama passed a good night, and is much better to-day. His fever has broken, and to-day he is free from pain for the first time since he was hurt. His physicians do not consider him out of danger yet, and will not allow him to leave his bed.

Forest Fires Near Altoona.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 16.—Forest fires have been spreading rapidly on the Allegheny Mountains around this city for the last few days, destroying a large amount of valuable timber. The flames have also burned a number of cabins, and several families are homeless. A large force of men is now fighting the flames, and expects soon to have them under control.

Visitors to New-York will find the Madison Avenue Hotel, 58th St. and Madison Av., fully equal to their requirements; moderate terms.—*Adv.*

BOMBAY OVERRUN BY MOBS

RELIGIOUS RIOTS BREAK OUT AFRESH IN THE CITY.

Troops and Police Unable to Protect the City from the Violence of the Rioters—A Number of Persons Killed and Many Wounded—Several Mosques Sacked and Burned by the Enraged Fanatics—British Gunboats Covering the Native Quarters.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.—The religious race rioting was resumed in this city to-day, and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts.

The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded.

To-day being a Hindu holiday, the authorities anticipated a renewal of the recent disturbances, and were in a measure prepared to suppress an outbreak; but the police and the force of troops in the garrison were inadequate to cover the whole city, and before quiet had been restored in one district, fresh outbreaks would occur in other parts of the city.

The rage of the mob was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops, and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters.

The local authorities are confident of being able ultimately to quell the rising.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Rumors were current here to-day that the religious riots in Bombay had broken out again, and that the fanatics had massacred many persons.

To-day is a Hindu holiday, and the authorities at Bombay, fearing that the troubles would be started again with the Mohammedans, had 3,000 troops held in readiness for instant service in repressing disorder.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons the reports that the European residents of Bombay were in jeopardy were ridiculed, as it is known that the military authorities could at very short notice flood the city with troops from Poonah and other cantonments.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

Clash Between Mohammedans and Hindus During Religious Festivals.

The trouble in Bombay began Aug. 11. A number of Mohammedans and Hindus became involved in a dispute which soon led to a general riot. The Mohammedans were observing one of the festivals commanded by the Koran, while the Hindus were also taking part in celebrating a day set apart for religious observance. The consequence was that religious feeling was high on both sides, and it took but little to cause the men who were at first involved in the dispute to come to blows.

The number of rioters grew rapidly, and when some of the Mohammedans prepared to capture one of the Hindu temples they found plenty of hot-headed followers to aid them in the attempt. Howling and yelling, the Mohammedans rushed to the temple, but the priests, aided by hundreds of Hindus, who had quickly gathered, fought desperately against the desecration of the building, and finally succeeded in driving off the attacking party. The fighting was continued in the streets, and finally the authorities were compelled to call out the troops to restore order. This was done for the time being.

Aug. 12 there came further collisions between the two sects. All the available troops and volunteers were called out. They fired upon the mob, killing and wounding more than 100 persons. So desperate was the situation that the authorities became convinced that the police and military on the ground were not sufficiently strong to deal with the rioters and applied for reinforcements. Two squadrons of lancers stationed at Poona, some seventy-five miles from Bombay, were ordered to proceed without delay to the latter city, but it seems that even with additional troops the authorities have been unable to quell the rioting. The cotton mills, of which there are several in the city, employing a large number of natives, have been closed, according to recent dispatches.

On the 13th the Queen sent a dispatch to Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, expressing grief on account of the riots, and severe displeasure at the negligence of the authorities in not using adequate means to put down the disturbance at its inception. It was pointed out that the two religious processions should not have been allowed to parade on the same day.

The island and City of Bombay is situated on the west coast of India, in the Province of Bombay, in 18° 53′ 54″ north latitude and 72° 52′ east longitude. It has an area slightly in excess of twenty-two square miles. It consists of a plain about eleven miles long by three broad, flanked by two parallel lines of low hills. A neck of land stretching toward the southwest forms the harbor on its eastern side, sheltering it from the force of the open sea and inclosing an expanse of water five to seven miles wide. At the southwest of the island, Back Bay, a shallow basin rather more than two miles in breadth, runs inland for almost three miles between the extreme points of the two ranges of hills. On a slightly raised strip of land between the head of Back Bay and the harbor is situated the fort, the nucleus of the City of Bombay. From this point the land slopes westward toward the central plain, a low-lying tract which, before the construction of the embankment known as the Hornby Velard, used to be submerged by the sea at high tide. To the north and east, although causeways and railway embankments have now shut out the sea, a large area of salt marsh land still remains subject to inundation.

Bombay Island passed to the English Crown as part of the dower of the Infanta Catherina on her marriage with Charles II. in 1661, and, although the new acquisition was at first despised, it rose in 1687 to the chief importance in the East India Company's possessions. Its splendid harbor and comparative nearness to the Suez Canal, with the system of railways which connect Bombay with the other Presidencies, have marked out for it a career scarcely second in commercial importance to that of Calcutta itself. The sudden demand for Indian cotton which resulted from the war of the rebellion gave an unprecedented rapidity to its development. The Bombay Island, or, as it ought to be more correctly called, the Bombay Peninsula, is now connected with the mainland by railways and causeways. The fort is now a mere garrison, with small pretensions to defensive capabilities. Its walls are demolished, and its area is chiefly devoted to mercantile buildings.

The population of Bombay is 821,764. According to the latest obtainable figures, the Hindus number 408,680 and the Mohammedans 138,815. There are large cotton mills in the city, which employ a great number of natives. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, was appointed to office in 1890.

A BOMBAY MERCHANT'S SURPRISE.

Damodar Gordhundas Believes that the Situation Has Been Exaggerated.

Damodar Gordhundas, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the news of the trouble in Bombay surprised him very much. His family and business interests are in that city, and late last night he cabled to get the exact condition of affairs. He expects an answer to-day.

He said last night that he believed that the condition had been exaggerated in the dispatches. There might have been a riot, he said, but he doubted that there had been a massacre. As to the story that the Queen had cabled a message of censure to the Governor of the province for not suppressing the riot, Mr. Gordhundas said that, as this is the wet season there, it may be that any messages sent by the Queen might have been delayed by the floods, which often interrupt telegraphic communication.

He explained also that the Governor could very quickly send 10,000 soldiers into Bombay, and that the police force there is in excellent condition. The seat of Government of the province is 200 miles away from Bombay.

Mr. Gordhundas said that as yesterday was a Hindoo festival day and the snake worshippers had a procession the trouble might have been precipitated by a Mohammedan attack on the Hindoos, the latter having attacked a Mohammedan festival procession very recently. The stoppage of silver coinage had closed up many mills and factories, he added, and thousands had been thrown out of work. Many of these people were perhaps watching for an opportunity to make trouble, and this might have been a contributing cause to the riot.

WENT DOWN WITH THE TRESTLE.

Seven Persons Killed by a Railway Accident in Virginia.

DANVILLE, Va., Aug. 16.—At the county line trestle on the Atlantic and Danville Road, just east of Milton, this morning, at 2:50 o'clock, two passenger coaches and a sleeper were precipitated into the creek below, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons outright and wounding a number of others.

THE KILLED.

H. MORRIS, conductor, Portsmouth, Va.
W. R. ELLISON, Alton, Va.
J. G. DAVIES, a farmer of Baskerville, Va.
W. E. HAM of Durham, N. C.
JAMES S. LOWE, a railroad conductor from West, who was a passenger.
THOMAS LEE (colored,) of Winston, N. C.
FRANCES JENKINS (colored,) of Salem, N. C.

THE INJURED.

Mrs. HARVEY GIERSCH of Salem, N. C., slightly.
J. L. SIZER of Richmond, Va., Pullman conductor; foot mashed and hurt slightly internally.
J. R. TOWNES, colored porter on Pullman; slightly bruised about the body.
DAVIS, flagman; hurt about head and face and foot sprained.

The train left here at 1:35 o'clock, bound for Portsmouth. While going over the trestle, the engineer, Peyton Tunstall, who says he was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, felt the bridge giving away. He threw open the throttle, and the engine, tender, and a box car got safely over, but the passenger car was too late, and the span went down under its weight, the second passenger car and sleeper following. The cars were shivered into kindling wood, and the escape of any of the passengers was a miracle.

The water in the creek had risen to the depth of 12 feet, and it is the general belief that the rise had undermined the foundation of the iron piers, causing the trestle to settle.

On the train at the time were about sixteen persons, including the train hands, but only one of the latter, Conductor H. Morris of Portsmouth, was killed. In the sleeper were Mrs. Harvey Giersch, two children, and nurse, of Winston, N. C.; Conductor J. L. Sizer of Richmond, and J. R. Townes, colored porter. The nurse was drowned and the conductor and porter were slightly injured.

The station agent at Milton heard the crash and immediately gave the alarm by tolling a bell. The people turned out in full force and went to work at once to rescue the dead and injured from the débris.

J. L. Sizer, the Pullman conductor, in speaking of the accident, said: "I was preparing to retire when the crash came. Fortunately I was in the forward end of my car. Mrs. Giersch's nurse was in the rear end of the car, where she was found with her head and chest under the water. She was most probably drowned, as there was no heavy timber or anything else on her body that might have caused her death."

The loss will be very heavy to the railroad company, as the cars and a full span of the bridge are destroyed.

STOCKVIS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

His Brother Thinks He May Possibly Have Gone There for a Divorce.

Frank Stockvis, the salesman for William Cutajar of 80½ Pearl Street, who disappeared from Ridgefield, Conn., July 11, is in South Dakota. F. W. Frischen of 138 Maiden Lane has received a telegram from a South Dakota mercantile house asking for references as to Stockvis's character.

The reason for Stockvis's departure is a mystery. It is not known that anything was wrong in his business. His family, which was summering at Ridgefield, supposed he was going to Danbury, Conn., to sell goods. Such was his statement when he kissed his wife and child good-bye.

His wife now knows of his whereabouts. "He had no reason to conceal anything from me," she said, bitterly, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in the home of her parents, 127 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn. "He never even hinted of any intention to go West."

Samuel Stockvis, when asked what he thought of his brother's sudden trip to South Dakota, said: "There is only one thing I can think of that would take him to South Dakota—a divorce. That may be what he is after, but I don't see why he should seek one. He has no ground for a divorce, as far as I know."

HAD RATHER STEAL THAN WORK.

A Thief Who Decked His Sweetheart with Other People's Finery.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 16.—Dominick Ricco and Edward Rooney, both of Long Island City, are under arrest charged with the robbery last week of the house of Mrs. Rosa Hahn, a milliner, of Academy Street, this city. Rooney has a sweetheart named Essie Taggart, who lives in Eighth Street. He had lavished much of the proceeds of the robbery upon her, the police say. The thieves got $208 in gold from Mrs. Hahn. The girl had $100 in gold and a new ring. Ricco was hard at work spending his portion in New-York when arrested, and had but $23 left.

The police give Rooney the reputation of having a strong desire to give his sweetheart finery without the disposition to secure it by work. He has no employment, and where his home is situated is obscure.

The Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Nicaragua Canal bill is up again. Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) has reintroduced in the Senate the measure which Mr. Sherman brought forward in the last Congress, and reported favorably from his Committee on Foreign Relations, and which was discussed for several days in the Senate without action.

The capital stock of the company is fixed at 1,000,000 shares of $100 each. The main purpose of the bill is to have the Government practically assume the construction of the canal and the control of the company.

THE FINEST OF TONICS IN exhaustion and convalescence, Calisaya La Rilla. —*Adv.*

WEEKS MAY BE BROUGHT BACK

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NICOLL IS CONSIDERING HIS CASE.

Interest Regarding the Absconder Awakened by "The Times's" Complete Story of His Career of Thieving—There Is a Treaty with the United States of Colombia, Under Which He Might Be Extradited—His Nephews, the De Forests, Criticised—Talk of Suing Them.

The announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the address of Francis Henry Weeks at the end of last month was Panama, Central America, and the presentation of the facts of his social and criminal career, were read with interest and much commented on yesterday.

Down town it furnished the day's gossip to brokers, lawyers, and business men, and some of the new facts in relation to Weeks's last doings in this city surprised men who had associated with him up to the last moment. The consensus of opinion in regard to the story was that it was complete and accurate.

At the District Attorney's office John D. Lindsay, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, said there was a treaty with the United States of Colombia and the United States under which Weeks might be extradited and brought back to justice. District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, who was out of town, had the Weeks case under his personal supervision and nothing could be done in it until his return.

All that Inspector McLaughlin would say of the presence of Weeks at Panama was: "That's just about so." He refused to say if he had a detective watching Weeks or if one of his staff was ready to act on a word from the District Attorney.

Richard W. G. Welling, Weeks's personal assignee, said: "THE TIMES's story is complete. It shows that a newspaper can, after a nine days' wonder has been almost forgotten, take it up and make every phase of it new and interesting."

John L. Wilkie of Gould & Wilkie, Mr. Welling's attorneys, said the story of Weeks's career told all he knew about him and a great deal more. As to Weeks's presence in Panama, this fact, which had been a rumor for some days, was brought out at the creditors' meeting on Tuesday. What would be done in regard to it he did not know. Action would not be taken by him or Mr. Welling. The District Attorney had been consulted by certain of the creditors, and he, no doubt, would do what was proper.

New facts in regard to Weeks's flight were coming to the knowledge of the trust clients' lawyers every day. It appeared that Weeks had a shortage in his accounts with the West Superior Land and Improvement Company of $100,000, and he may have taken this sum with him. This addition to what he was already supposed to have would make a total that would approach the $225,000 he was credited with taking away.

Mr. Welling considered the position of Henry W. and Robert W. De Forest very unfortunate. Putting aside all statements they made, individually or collectively, about the letter postmarked Cuba, and their relations with their uncle, Francis H. Weeks, they were guilty of negligence in permitting the firm name De Forest & Weeks to continue after dissolving partnership in 1889. They could not escape blame or comment for such carelessness, and their loan to their uncle of $55,000 on gilt-edged securities a few days before he fled was criticised by some of their best friends.

Mr. Wilkie believed that the De Forests had acted in good faith, and they certainly had done their utmost to help the assignee and his attorneys.

Still some of the creditors' lawyers were not satisfied. One opinion was that the De Forests should turn in the bonds on which the $55,000 was lent as assets for the benefit of the trust clients. Another course suggested was to sue the De Forests on behalf of the creditors. Were this done Mr. Wilkie thought the De Forests would have an opportunity of explaining what now appeared to be culpable business negligence, and the circumstances of lending a large sum to their uncle on the eve of his disappearance.

LITTLE CASH FOR THE ROBBERS.

Trainmen Held Prisoners, But Only Ten Dollars in Express Safe.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—On the Texas and Pacific Railroad Sunday night about 11 o'clock, at Mansfield, La., two men mounted the blind baggage platform and two others mounted the platform at the end of the express car. These were ordered off by the porter. Instead of complying they sent him running terrified through the train by pointing pistols at his head.

The men on the front end of the baggage car climbed over the tender into the cab and presented large revolvers at the heads of the fireman and engineer. The would-be robbers were disguised. Each had a red handerchief tied around his face. Their slouch hats were pulled low down over their foreheads, and the eyes and nose were the only part of the face visible.

One of the men told the engineer to pull out and go ahead. After the train had gone two miles the engineer was told to stop. One of the outlaws fired his pistol as a signal, but receiving no reply had the train proceed half a mile further, when it was again stopped and the engineer and fireman ordered to dismount from the cab.

On the ground three men joined the robbers and a consultation followed. They held the trainmen prisoners and then marched to the express car. Messenger Seigart made no resistance. Upon command he opened the local safe and handed the men its contents, two packages, containing in all $10.30. This was all the booty they obtained.

Seigart did not know the combination of the big steel safe containing the money sent through from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and managed to convince the robbers of the fact.

They withdrew cursing, left the train, ordered the engineer to pull out with all haste, and disappeared in the woods, discharging their pistols at the cars as they passed by. The passengers were not molested. There was one car filled with colored people, a ladies' coach, and a sleeper. The occupants had been informed of the state of affairs by the porter and became thoroughly terrified. They lay down on the floors and fought for hiding places under the seats.

Koelliger Meant Murder.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Adolph Koelliger, a plumber, residing at 300 First Avenue, New-York, was committed to the county jail here this evening for threatening to shoot his wife. He would have killed her but for Richard Krowley, who wrenched the revolver from him. The couple have been separated for a year.

This is the third time that Koelliger crossed the North River to kill his wife.

Mr. Fields Gives $5,000.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Ocean Grove's proposed new $50,000 auditorium received another boom to-day by a $5,000 donation from A. T. Fields of Dobbs Ferry, New-York. This is the largest individual subscription yet made. Mr. Fields is a Summer cottager at Ocean Grove.

Gen. Hamilton Not Their Debtor.

In a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Engelke & Co., grocers at Tarrytown, N. Y., deny the report that Gen. Alexander Hamilton owes them $30 for whisky. They say he never owed them $30 for whisky and is not indebted to them a cent. He always paid his bills promptly.

WITH SILVER AS THE TEXT

BOTH SIDES FULLY HEARD IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Representative Bryan Moved the Free-Coinage and Double-Standard Men—An Address Which Mr. Fellows Promises to Answer—Mr. Coombs Made a Strong Plea for Sound Money—The Establishment of Any Ratio Shown to be Injudicious—Mr. Cockran's Speech Awaited.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Some of the Republican critics of Representative Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) were pleased to suggest, when that gentleman made his well-remembered speech in the Fifty-second Congress on the tariff, and won a great deal of applause and fame for it, that "that was always considered a very good speech in Nebraska," thus delicately intimating that he was a man of one speech. The report did not hurt the subject of it much, and he was not beaten for re-election.

To-day, in the House, in a three-hour speech on the silver question, delivered with admirable manner and with sustained power and interest, he held the House and a very large audience in the galleries to the close, and established his position as one of the brilliant orators of the body. But Mr. Bryan's speech was more plausible than logical. Having a manner of saying things that passes for absolute knowledge, he asserts with confidence, and his assertions to-day for the cause of silver met with the cordial approval of the free-coinage men.

There was a dramatic passage in the speech in which Mr. Bryan likened the President to Napoleon at Marengo, when he had appealed to the drummer boy to beat a retreat, which he did not know. With fine theatrical effect he turned the illustration upon the President, putting him in the place of Napoleon changing his order for retreat to one to charge. He somewhat marred the form of his speech by going beyond that point, although it did not cease to be interesting to the end.

Mr. Bryan's success in moving the advocates of free coinage and bimetallism was marked. But he could not move only one side. His stirring words have aroused the sound money men, and Col. Fellows, who heard Mr. Bryan with great interest, made up his mind, while he was speaking, that he would undertake to reply to him, and to-night he has begun work upon a speech which he will deliver on Tuesday, in answer to the Nebraskan's speech of this afternoon. The announcement will be enough to bring him an audience of members and spectators, for he is not without fame here as well as in New-York as a graceful and forceful orator. There is some inquiry as to the day of Mr. Cockran's speech, about which great expectations have been aroused.

Representative Coombs made a sensible and earnest speech, such as one would expect from a business man who is familiar with the history and uses of money, and he skillfully led up with a sketch of finance to the anxious condition of the country and the appeal of the President to the Congress to furnish the relief that was imperative. He referred to the charge that has been often made that the Democratic Party should adhere to its platform in treating the money question, and he answered it very satisfactorily. Then he came down to the propositions that have been made for relief. His speech, in part, is given below:

When the silver debate was resumed, Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.,) spoke in favor of repeal.

He agreed with the opponents of the bill that bimetallism and monometallism were at issue, but the cause of bimetallism was represented by the friends of repeal. A continuance of the policy of buying silver would inevitably deprive the Government of its stock of gold and place this country upon the silver standard, and this would practically demonetize gold. Under the operation of the act of 1890, the Government had lost nearly $100,000,000 of gold, and under a continuance of the act the day could not be distant when it would be unable to redeem in that metal.

The repeal question at issue was one of standards. It would be madness, when the whole of the civilized and a large part of the heathen world had stopped the coinage of silver, for the United States to make that metal its standard of value. Self-preservation drives us to wage war for gold, and out of that contest would spring the fixing of an international status for silver. He had listened with astonishment to the assaults upon the bankers of the country. The bankers were as necessary under our complicated social system as the farmers, and if they cast as many votes they probably would be treated with equal respect. The fury of the present storm had fallen upon them, and when he saw the courage with which they had faced decreasing deposits and increasing deficits, and the ingenuity of the expedients they had adopted to preserve the vast interests intrusted to their care and to prevent a general break-down in business, so far from calling them Shylocks, he believed that, whether they had few or many votes, they were as a rule entitled in this crisis to the admiration, as they certainly should receive the support, of the country.

If the United States continued the existing policy it would inevitably extract from our veins every drop of the rich golden blood that vitalized the commerce of every civilized nation. Pass this bill, and, while it would not restore confidence at one blow, it would remove one of the chief causes of the existing depression, and would restore again a large measure of the prosperity which we so lately enjoyed.

Mr. Coombs Suggests a Remedy.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) said that he would not, although he was a citizen of New-York, attempt to defend the City of New-York. She did not ask it of him; she did not need it. Her splendid record was her own defense. Who ever saw a more magnificent spectacle than was now presented by the banks and merchants of that great city? With the storm beating on their heads from all sides, calmly, quietly, and consistently they held their ground, and held out the hand of help to every portion of the country. Whenever disaster and misfortune swooped down upon any section of the country, the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn were the first to respond. He could not defend New-York. She had defended herself.

He highly commended the President's message, which, in his opinion, had never been surpassed by any State paper. But the President might have said in conclusion that "It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The President had done his duty, and responsibility for action rested with Congress. He had yielded, much against his will and against his judgment, to the agreement made as to the method of procedure on this bill. During these fourteen days of debate disaster would be spreading through the land and the cancer would be eating into the vitals of the people. This body did not need any further discussion of the silver question, for the ground had been gone over so often that nothing was left to be said. Events were speaking to Congress in louder tones than eloquence or oratory could do. The purchasing clause of the Sherman act should be repealed. Even its former friends, even its reputed author, turned from it in disgust, and the demand for its repeal came from every section of the country.

"But the great and fundamental error of their first proposition—the coinage of free silver at 16 to 1—lies, I believe, in a misconception of the power of the Government. Now, as I read all history in relation to coinage, it means this: that the Government was not a creator of value in the coin, but an indicator of what the market value of that coin was in the world, and that was attested by the solemn seal and stamp of the Government. In early history, when the precious metals began to be used, they were paid out by weight. A little further we find that merchants of standing stamped the bars with their weight and fineness, and they began to circulate. By and by it was found that the bars of the merchants were not always correct, and the Government itself assumed the duty which had been performed by the merchants, and undertook to stamp upon these bars, or coin, or pieces of metal, what was the real intrinsic value of the metal. Wherever in the history of the world this policy has been departed from, wherever coin has been debased or marked above its value, there have invariably come destruction and disaster.

"But gentlemen insist that the Government of the United States, which has always claimed to be honest, should be a party to the frauds, and they want to make the people a party to the same fraud by forcing them to pay the expense of mintage. Then they turn round upon the people and say, 'You have been a party to the fraud; now take this stuff at the price at which you have valued it.' The ultimate result, gentlemen, is not to put the profit into the pocket of the poor man whom you seek to benefit, but that profit is diverted ultimately into the hands of the silver producers, and that is the reason why their lobby is so active here in Washington. I am glad to see that there is no affiliation upon this floor with that lobby. They can work outside, but they cannot affect the honest vote of this body.

"The first proposition is to increase the ratio to 17 to 1; the next is to fix it at 18 to 1; next, 19 to 1; next, 20 to 1. Now, when I charged the gentlemen who originated these propositions with carelessness as to the immediate result of the measures that they have proposed, I did so advisedly. We have in the Treasury and in circulation over 419,000,000 silver dollars, which are now doing service as currency in this country, either in the shape of the 70,000,000 of silver dollars which are afloat or the certificates for silver dollars which have been deposited.

"Suppose for a moment, gentlemen, that action were taken in this House by which the legal standard would be made 20 to 1, would not the immediate effect of that be to discredit every silver dollar of the $419,000,000 now in the Treasury or in circulation? I repeat the question; suppose that a law of Congress had decided that 20 to 1 was the proper ratio, would it not immediately discredit and drive out of healthy circulation every dollar of the $419,000,000? But you say that can be recoined. Yes, that is so; but I asked the Director of the Mint how long it would take to recoin the $419,000,000, and his answer is this: 'It would take ten years to recoin, at a new ratio, all the silver dollars in the Treasury or in circulation.'"

A Member—We might issue certificates.

Mr. Coombs—How would you issue certificates against a coin which was not of true value? I leave you, gentlemen, to devise a means to cover that point. You evidently have not thought of it, and you have exhausted all your amendments. Certainly, if you should pass this amendment in the shape you propose, you would bring the country into a condition of greater disaster than it was before. Think of the ten years that must pass before this money could be brought again into circulation. Eleven cotton crops, eleven crops of wheat must be gathered and marketed in the markets of the world, and by unwise legislation you have taken from an insufficient currency $419,000,000.

"Now, how can you answer that question? If you make the ratio 17 to 1, or 18 to 1, or 19 to 1, you accomplish the same result. You have discredited the silver dollar that is now in existence, and there is no way that I can see by which you can obviate the result which I have stated. Will you dare to try the experiment of a new ratio under these circumstances? No, gentlemen; no man is so insane in his advocacy of silver. If he loves silver, he will not sacrifice it in that way. It would not recover from the blow. I concede that there might be a time in the prosperity of the country when you could bridge that gap—when by legislation we might accomplish that result; but you have not provided for that in this resolution; you have not thought of it. I ask gentlemen of this House who are hesitating, to consider how unwise it is to follow the lead of men who are so careless in the measure which they propose in this House.

"I ask, gentlemen, whether they have considered the cost of this measure to the country. There are gentlemen here who are sticklers for economy; they do not believe in spending the people's money unwisely. Have they counted the cost? What would be the cost to the Government if we should raise the standard to 20 to 1? It would require 81,017,630 ounces of silver to make the difference in that ratio, and the cost of mintage would be $4,651,000, making the cost, independently of the damage to commerce, $65,414,233. If you should adopt a ratio of 19 to 1, it would require 60,763,223 ounces of silver, which at the present market price and with the cost of mintage added, would make the expense $50,223,485. If the ratio be raised to 18 to 1, there would be required 40,508,000 ounces of silver, which with the cost of mintage, would add $35,000,000 to our indebtedness. If the ratio were fixed at 17 to 1, there would be required 20,254,407 ounces of silver, which, with the cost of mintage, would amount to $19,841,801.

"Then I come to the last clause, the revival of the Bland bill. That, I say, is inadequate to meet the conditions existing. The people have passed upon that experiment once before. It has been repealed. Something has been substituted. That has been found to be a mistake, and now we propose to go back to the original mistake. If the first amendment is correct in principle, the last is a mistake. If the first and the last amendments are correct in principle, the other four amendments are mistakes. There is no show of consistency in the whole situation, gentlemen. They are only fences that are raised here to defeat the wishes of the people and to call a halt in listening to their demands.

"But I repeat, it is inadequate, and so were the suggestions of the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Navy. I asked the Director of the Mint how long it would take to coin $50,000,000 from silver bars. He answered: 'It will take a year and a half to coin 50,000,000 of silver dollars from the bars.' That certainly is not furnishing a ready remedy for this thing.

"And now I may be fairly asked, 'What remedy do you propose?' I propose, gentlemen, first of all, if the question remains for me to answer, to do just exactly what the people asked us to do, and put the responsibility upon them. The President has put it upon us. If we perform our duty in answering this demand of the people we shall have relieved ourselves of the responsibility, and the result must rest with the people themselves.

"I believe, gentlemen, that the purchase of silver has been the cause of this distress, but I cannot stop to argue that question. The people, however, have come to believe that this is the case; they have hoarded the money of the country, inasmuch as confidence has departed, and they seized on what was in reach against the day of trouble to come. I believe if the cause is removed confidence will be restored, and the money will come quickly into circulation again. But I recognize the claim that some gentlemen of the South bring that we need a larger circulation. I do not for myself believe that it needs to be much larger. I do not believe in giving a patient too strong medicine at first. I would feel the way to recovery first and apply milder remedies. In the first place, gentlemen, I would, as I have said already, pass this bill of the people framed in accordance with their demands and their wishes in the interests of the people.

"In the next place I would add some twenty millions more to the circulation of the country by permitting the banks to issue up to the full value of the Government's bonds they own, and in addition I would provide a measure, and I ask, gentlemen, attention to the subject, for it is worthy of their consideration. One great difficulty is that we lack the proper distribution of money. Money finds its way to the financial centres and it demoralizes them by giving rise to speculation.

"Now, what I would do would be to enact a law to make it illegal for any national bank to deposit its funds in these great commercial centres and draw interest on the same. The banks were established in the various localities in order to furnish aid and assistance in financial matters to the citizens. If they divert the funds which come from their depositors to New-York instead of using them to benefit local enterprises they fail to that extent in performing their duty to the community in which they are established. I would make it imperative that no national bank should pay interest on deposits from another national bank. I believe that this would remedy one great defect.

"I believe to-day, gentlemen, if you should increase the currency of this country $200,000,000 that Texas would need money, that prairie countries of the West would need money, for it would all find its way—whether silver, gold, or paper—to the financial centres, and for the reason that there are greater opportunities there to use these large blocks of money. The problem to which we might address ourselves with a great degree of earnestness is this: How to preserve the distribution of money in the localities where it is most needed."

Mr. Bryan for a Double Standard.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) said that he would fully accomplish his purpose if he were able to impress upon the members of this House the importance of the question now under consideration and to quicken their appreciation of the grave responsibility which pressed upon them. Upon the action of this Congress might depend not only the welfare of the South and West, not only the welfare of the United States, but the welfare of humanity itself for ages to come.

Some outside of this hall had assumed that the recommendation of the President imposed some obligations upon Democratic members to do as he desired, and some had even been hardy enough to suggest that a failure to fall in with the recommendations there made would subject the dissenter to administrative displeasure. But those persons did the President great injustice. The President had not for a moment forgotten the independence of the two branches of Congress. Let the President's own language rebuke those who would from false fealty change their convictions upon the subject in order to conform to his suggestions.

In the message of 1885 to this Congress at at the beginning of the first session there would be found these words: "The zealous watchfulness of our constituents, great and small, supplement their suffrages, and before the tribunals they establish every public servant should be judged." Among the many grand truths felicitously expressed by our President none discloses a truer sense and clearer conception of official responsibility, or spoke in clearer terms of our duty to our constituents.

In 1885 the same forces were at work as were at work now. The same pressure was brought to bear then as now. But he called attention to the fact that the Democratic Party, at that time in power, recognized its duty to its constituency, and be it said to the credit of that party that in this House only 33 Democrats voted to sustain the recommendation and 130 stood by the interests of their constituents. It proved that the Democratic Party at that time recognized that the suggestion of the President came for consideration and not for control. And time had demonstrated that these Representatives, following the wishes of their people, reflecting the sentiments of their constituency, were wiser than the President, who recommended suspension.

If he could understand the language of the message, it meant but one thing. It meant the burial of silver, with no promise of resurrection. It was the argument of the gold standard. It led to universal gold monometallism, to the realm over whose door was written, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." The silver men were called cranks and lunatics and idiots because they saw danger ahead of them; because in the adoption of a universal standard they saw disaster not only to our people, but to all the world. The men from the West were roundly denounced in the East as Anarchists and destroyers of the Government. The man who said that the people should destroy the Government was called an Anarchist, but the man who said that the Government should destroy the people was called a patriot. [Applause.]

There was but one way of bringing gold from abroad, (except the issuing of gold bonds,) and that was to sell our products and secure the yellow metal. But if we established a single gold standard, gold would be put upon the auction block. Every time gold went abroad the farmers of the United States would have to lower the prices of their products. Then the farmers of England would lower their prices in order to get the gold back. Then we would again have to lower ours, and no one could tell the price to which at last our products would settle down. He was opposed to a single standard of value, be it gold or silver, and was in favor of a double standard.

The question now presented was whether the United States was going to say that it was an English colony or an independent nation. [Applause.] If there be some persons living on the Eastern shore who are better acquainted with the beauty of the Alps than with the grandeur of the Rockies, better acquainted with the sunny skies of Italy than with the invigorating breezes of the Mississippi Valley, let them know that there were people who were willing to cast their all on the fate of this Republic and rise or fall with it. [Applause.]

Then Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of the retention of the ratio of 16 to 1, arguing that an increase of that ratio would be detrimental to an international agreement as to the coinage of the two metals. The trouble now was not a lack of confidence in Great Britain. The United States had got along before without the confidence of England, and, thank God, it could do so again. [Applause.] He wanted to restore confidence among the people, but he did not believe in curing a headache by putting a mustard plaster to the feet of the patient. [Applause.] Let some bill be passed here which would make the banks safe places of deposit. It was fear of the banks and not of the Government that had caused the present stringency. It was asked that there should be peace. There could be no peace so long as there were people here who would chain this country to a single gold standard. There would be war here, and eternal war. [Applause.]

If the Democratic platform meant anything it meant that the Sherman law was a makeshift, but it proposed something better than that, and that something was a gold and silver coinage. The question was not whether the President was honest or not. The question was whether he was right. The President had won the confidence of the people, but he had been deceived. He had said in his message that the people demanded the repeal of the Sherman act. He had heard from the Boards of Trade and from the Chambers of Commerce, but he had not heard from the farmers or the men in the workshops, and he could no more judge of the opinion of the people than he could measure the ocean's depth by the foam on the ocean's wave. Let the friends of silver call the battle on and never leave the field until the people's money was restored. [Applause.]

In conclusion Mr. Bryan said: "The Democratic Party stands to-day between two conflicting forces. On the one side stand corporate interests of the United States, the moneyed interests, aggregated wealth and capital, imperious, arrogant, compassionless. They are able to subscribe magnificently to campaign funds. They are able to crush with their all-pervading influence all who may oppose, and to those who fawn and flatter they can bring ease and plenty. These demand that the Democratic Party shall become the agent to execute their merciless decrees.

"On the other side stands an unnumbered throng, those who gave to the Democratic Party a name, and for whom it has assumed to speak. Work-worn and dust-begrimed they make their mute appeal, and too often find their cry for help beat in vain against the outer walls, while others less deserving gain ready access to legislative halls. This army, vast and daily vaster growing, pleads with the Democratic Party to be its champion in this terrible conflict. It cannot press its claims amid sounds of revelry; it cannot march its phalanxes in grand parade. No gaudy banners float upon the breeze. Its battle hymn is 'Home, Sweet Home'; its war cry, 'Equality Before the Law.'

"Between these forces, hesitating, in doubt which side to turn, yet conscious that upon its decision must rest its fate, stands the Democratic Party, and to it, and standing thus, come the words of Israel's second law giver, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.' Aye, my friends, let me invoke the memory of him whose dust made sacred the soil of Monticello, when his spirit went to join the dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule our spirit from their earth. Thomas Jefferson was called a demagogue. His followers were called a mob; but he dared to follow the best promptings of his heart; he dared to place man above matter, humanity above poverty. He dared to spurn the bribes of wealth and power and to plead the cause of the common people, and because of his devotion to their interests the Democratic Party was invincible while he lived, and because of that devotion his memory will be revered while history endures.

"What message comes from the Hermitage? Aye, there was another crisis in the affairs of this Government much like this. The national banks of that day sought to control the politics of the Nation and God raised up an Andrew Jackson who had the courage to grapple with the Nation's enemy. By overwhelming it he made himself the idol of the American people and brought back the public confidence to the Democratic Party. We stand to-day as we did after the greatest success in the history of the Democratic Party, and, standing upon this victory-crowned summit, will the party turn its face to the rising or the setting sun? Will it choose blessings or cursings, life or death? Which, which?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech, there were loud cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" "Vote!" and the Nebraska orator was surrounded by his colleagues congratulating him upon his great effort.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) said that the most gratifying thing that could reach the people of the United States was these cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" "Vote!" The people expected early action, if Congress was going to act at all. He would be glad to come to a vote at once. Fourteen days had been set aside by the Democrats for debate, but he regretted that so much time had been given. The country was congested by distress. Laboring men were being stricken from the rolls by the thousands; the Treasury was closing its vaults; banks were tumbling; their doors were closed against the manufacturing interests; exchanges were a thing of the past. It had been said that $177,000,000 had been taken from national banks within the last two months, and the Government could not estimate how much more had been taken from private banks. The doors of manufacturing industries were closing and the spindles of the mills were stopping. By the papers this morning he saw that a great continental railroad had passed into the hands of a receiver. Little country merchants were canceling the orders they had given earlier in the Summer.

In such an hour and in such a condition Congress had been called together in extra session. He trembled when he thought that the fever had only just broken out. He trusted that this was only an error of judgment. Congress was asked to come here as a physician to treat the alarming condition of the country. Congress could not act wisely unless it acted with judgment. In his opinion the free coinage of silver would drive this country to a silver basis and would eliminate from our circulation the $504,000,000 of gold now circulating in the United States.

If the Democrats had the courage and patriotism to forget the tariff plank of their platform; if they had the courage to tell Mr. Cleveland that they would carry out his financial policy and let the tariff alone, they would set the wheels of industry going, and would give impetus to every branch of business. He was willing to agree to any medicine which would touch the root of the disease, and he was willing even to take an opiate. But he could not believe that the farmers were interested in cheap money. If he knew anything about his duty, it was to keep his pledges to the farmers and the workers of his district. Let all patriotic Representatives join together as far as they could to meet the trouble which confronted the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Moses (Dem., Ga.,) spoke against the repeal bill, and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1.

The House then, at 8 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

Only one speech on the silver question was made in the Senate to-day, and that was by Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) who spoke in favor of a double standard of gold and silver.

It was universally agreed, he said, that the Sherman act was thoroughly bad. It was a law which never should have been passed, and he was particularly gratified that not a single Democratic vote had been cast for it either in the Senate or House of Representatives. In an evil hour for the country the free-silver Republicans had parted company with their friends on the Democratic side of the chamber and had consented to the passage of the Sherman act and the repeal of the Bland act. The repeal of the Sherman act without other legislation would, in his opinion, place the country upon a gold basis, would prevent the future coinage of any silver, and forever practically destroy silver as money.

He believed in the double standard and was not willing to cast his vote for the gold standard of money. In this belief he was in full accord with all that the Democratic Party had ever taught. He believed in the Democratic Party and had followed it with the same faith and devotion that the blind Chaplain of the Senate had followed his God, and whatever might be its acts, as a party it would receive his loyal support. He believed that President Cleveland was a man of the highest and most patriotic purpose, a man of great ability, thoroughly honest, and absolutely fearless in the expression of his opinions. Mr. Cleveland had often declared in favor of bimetallism, and he (Mr. Berry) was confident that, notwithstanding the President's failure to discuss bimetallism in his message, he would approve any bill that repealed the Sherman law and provided for the circulation of both gold and silver on such terms as would give them equal value.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST
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AUG. 17. ISSUE NO. 17.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE. The entire number of clippings may be sent in one lot.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Amendments to the Voorhees Bill—Some Western Suggestions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Voorhees bill to increase the circulation of national banks was laid over in the Senate to-day. Before this was done, an important amendment was proposed to it by Mr. Cockrell, to authorize the redemption (at par and accrued interest) of such 2 per cent. bonds (over $25,000,000 in all) as may be offered, and to authorize the issue of new Treasury legal-tender notes in payment therefor. Another amendment to the bill was offered later on by Mr. Allen of Nebraska for the cessation of interest on the bonds on which the increased national bank circulation should be based.

Senator Manderson of Nebraska introduced to-day (by request) a "free-minting" bill prepared by a banker of Omaha, Neb. It proposes to fix the price of silver at the mints in the same manner that Parliament fixes the price of gold at the Bank of England, and declares it the policy of the Government to maintain all its money on the gold standard of value as now fixed by law. It also proposes the appointment of a "Mint Commission," which shall fix the price of silver and regulate its purchase.

Senator Pfeffer of Kansas introduced (by request) two financial bills, one of which provides for the issue of $600,000,000 of legal-tender money on sheets of aluminium or silk-threaded paper, as the people may prefer. The amount is to be converted into the Treasury as "surplus money," and a call for all the outstanding interest-bearing bonds is to be made, and they are to be redeemed at par and paid for from the "surplus fund."

The second measure is headed "The new silver bill," and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all gold and silver bullion and subsidiary coin offered at any price, less the cost of transportation and mintage, without regard to the price in any foreign country. The bullion purchased is to be coined into standard coins at a ratio of 16 to 1. No reserve is to be held except a sufficiency to meet the general indebtedness of the Government. For every dollar of gold and silver coined the Government is to issue two in greenbacks to supply the place of national bank notes. No special amount of bullion is to be purchased monthly, but the purchase is to be made so as to keep the mints running at their full capacity. In payments, all three kinds of currency are to be used, and discrimination against any special class of it is prohibited.

POLL OF ANTI-SILVER MEN.

A Majority of 27 in the House for Unconditional Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Executive Committee of the anti-silver forces in the House, appointed at the conference last night, held a meeting this afternoon for consultation. A poll of the House has been practically completed by the canvassers in the interest of the anti-silver faction, which is said by one of the leaders to show an impregnable majority of 27 in favor of unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause as provided in the Wilson bill.

Mr. Harter estimates that if the House successfully passes what he calls the danger point of the vote on free coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1, the majority for the Wilson bill, which will present the naked question of repeal or no repeal, will be 100 or more. Mr. Harter's doubt as to the result of the vote on the proposition to coin silver at a ratio of 20 to 1 is said to be due to information conveyed to the anti-silver Executive Committee that there are upward of forty Republicans who will vote for establishing coinage at that ratio.

The Executive Committee was in session only a short time, the business before it being a division of the membership into sub-committees. These will, respectively, complete the poll of the House on the subject, look after attendance and pairs, procedure in the House, &c.

Idaho Forms a Bimetallic League.

KETCHUM, Idaho, Aug. 16.—The State Silver Convention yesterday adopted an address to the people of the United States, in which, after speaking of the present financial stringency, the opinion is expressed that no final settlement of the question can be effected until Congress shall restore the law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

It was decided to organize a State bimetallic league. Referring to this decision the address closes as follows:

> "The people of Idaho have hereby recorded their conviction that if Congress shall fail to pass a free-coinage law at this session it will be necessary for all bimetallists, laying all other issues aside, to unite in a political organization whose sole aim it shall be to rectify the disastrous error committed in the demonetization act of 1873."

Smashed Into the Schooner Hamburg.

While feeling her way through a dense fog off Nantucket on Sunday, the schooner Hamburg was run into by the British steamship Delaware. The schooner had her jibboom, bowsprit, and all her headgear carried away and her port side stove in. The steamship took the vessel in tow, and conveyed her to an anchorage off Gay Head. After making temporary repairs, the Hamburg proceeded under sail to City Island, and thence to this port in tow of a tug.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GEORGE O. DRAKE & CO., plumbers at 880 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, have been attached in favor of the Rome Brass and Copper Company of Rome, N. Y. Drake & Co. made an assignment on Tuesday to William G. Davis, giving preferences for $2,600. The firm consists of George A. and Augustus M. Drake. The Rome Brass and Copper Company alleges that the Drakes have secreted property, with intent to defraud their creditors, and claims that the firm owes them $527.53, and $128.40 on two promissory notes, made in March and May last, at which time Drake & Co. represented that they had a balance of $7,000 over all liabilities. On Aug. 4 George A. Drake gave Robert M. Wilson, the agent for the brass company, a check for the full amount, which was returned by the bank as worthless. Drake & Co. then promised to settle in full on Tuesday, but instead of so doing they made an assignment to Davis.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER.—The Cole Manufacturing Company has filed an application in chancery in Memphis, Tenn., asking that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the personal property of W. A. Collier, President of the Memphis *Appeal-Avalanche* Company and his associates in business. Some time ago the Cole Manufacturing Company obtained a judgment against Collier for material used in the *Appeal-Avalanche* building. A portion of the judgment was satisfied by attaching land owned by Collier, but this being insufficient to pay the claim a receiver is now applied for to take charge of his personal property.

THE BUTLER HARDWARE COMPANY, builders' hardware, at 23 Warren Street, has been attached for $5,821 on notes for money loaned, divided as follows: Mary Skillman, $2,750; Alvah A. Clark, $2,000; Jacob W. Voorhis, $821; Margaret J. Cooke, $250. The company was incorporated in 1886 with a capital of $35,000, succeeding to the business of Butler & Constant, who had failed. John H. Neuman was President, Jacob E. Voorhis Secretary, and E. V. Skillman Treasurer. In January last it claimed assets of $69,000 and liabilities of $23,000. Its trouble, it is said, resulted from having money tied up in the Madison Square Bank.

AUGUSTUS D. KLABER, dealer in copying apparatus at 26 and 28 Vesey Street, has been attached for $3,691 in favor of E. B. Koopman & Co., and for $523 in favor of Jules N. Jaros. Mr. Klaber has been the Vice President and Treasurer of the Cyclostyle Company at the same address, which business he started in 1884, having come here from London and incorporated it on July 12, 1892, with a capital stock of $150,000. The Sheriff has also received an attachment for $256 against the Cyclostyle Company in favor of T. B. Haas on a note.

THE STONEMETZ PRINTERS' MACHINERY COMPANY of Worcester, Mass., has been attached for $43,493 in favor of the Campbell Press Manufacturing Company of this city for money loaned between Nov. 1, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1893. About four years ago the latter company bought a controlling interest in the former company in order, it was said, to control a web press, and afterward moved the plant from Millbury, Mass., where the factory was situated, to Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONNOLLY & AVEY, manufacturers of moldings at 713 Broadway, with a factory at Richmond, Ind., have been attached for $5,096 in favor of Jane V. Chalfin on a demand note dated April 30, 1892. They had no rating at Bradstreet's, as it was said in the trade that they had been hard pressed for ready money for some time past. They began as a firm in April, 1891.

THE VALLEY SALT AND MICA MINING COMPANY is in the hands of James A. Lamb as receiver. The company ceased to do business some years ago, and the only property is unexpired leases of mining rights.

CLAYTON E. LEA, crockery dealer at 114 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, made an assignment yesterday to George F. Wheaton. His liabilities are $2,200 and his assets $2,000.

DAVID J. MACKEY of 11 Wall Street has been adjudged indebted for $5,061 to the Seaboard National Bank on a note dated April 25 and payable in sixty days.

LOUIS D. BARTH, dealer in general merchandise at Enterprise, Ill., has assigned. Assets and liabilities about $28,000 each.

THE H. T. MORTEN CARRIAGE COMPANY of Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended yesterday. Liabilities and assets $25,000.

CHARLES W. HUGHIT, manufacturer of shoes, of Auburn, N. Y., has failed.

THE BERING SEA DECISION

EFFECT IT WILL HAVE ON THIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

What Mr. Blaine Contended for Lost and What Mr. Bayard Sought Gained—The Amount of Compensation for Illegal Seizures Will Probably Amount to About $600,000—Prof. Merriam Thinks Neither Country Will Be Satisfied—Prof. Elliott's Objections to Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Those persons who were yesterday disposed to believe that the United States fared badly in the decision at Paris of the Bering Sea arbitration are feeling better to-day since reading the news from Canada. And a little reflection has made it apparent to those who had taken the view of Mr. Blaine that they should have been prepared for just the disappointment they have met. The United States has lost about all that Mr. Blaine contended for, and it has gained all for which Mr. Bayard contended.

Until the full text is received officially at the State Department the officers of that department and of the Treasury are not willing to express their opinions too positively. The seals are safe at all events. Whether the United States can carry out its contract with the Alaska Commercial Company and permit the taking of seals on the Pribilof Islands, remains to be decided, but it is believed that the decisions of the arbitrators were applicable only to pelagic killing, and that they will not interfere with the taking of seals on the islands under regulations.

The amount of money for which the United States will be liable for illegal seizures in Bering Sea is not definitely stated, but it is understood that the amount was stated in the British case, and that it will be something like $600,000.

All persons who are familiar with the business say that the regulations reported by the arbitrators will ruin the poaching business. Prof. C. Hart Merriam, who went to the seal islands two years ago with Prof. Mendenhall, and who then made a report on the condition of the rookeries, finds some apparent contradictions in the reports telegraphed from Paris about the use of firearms. He hesitated to say much in regard to the decision, because on a very vital point there seemed to be a difference between the report of the decision sent by Mr. Foster and that which came through the press. The one reported that shotguns would be allowed, while the other held that the tribunal had decided that all firearms should be prohibited in the hunting of the seals.

He said that it was of little consequence whether there was a prohibition of the use of rifles or not, as sealers had practically reached the conclusion that it did not pay to use these weapons. The reason of this was that rifles could be used at a longer range than shotguns, and it frequently happened that before the seals could be reached their bodies had sunk and could not be recovered. It was necessary to fire at a shorter range with the shotguns, and of course the men could reach their victim in a briefer time. Then, too, some of the shot were liable to penetrate the lungs of the animals, and, dying gradually, they would float for a longer period than if they had been killed at once. If firearms were prohibited in pelagic seal fishing, then the United States had gained a great advantage.

On the opposite theory, he would say that the decision reached by the tribunal was a compromise, and that neither country would be entirely satisfied. The sixty-mile zone was unquestionably of great value, as it comprised the best fishing grounds, but it would practically be impossible to police this area owing to its large extent and also to the fact that fogs prevailed there the greater part of the year.

The month of August, which had been made an open season, was the best month in the entire year. The sealers never remained on the hunting grounds later than the last of August. They were accustomed to hunt through portions of June and July, and, under the decision, the season was now so much restricted that possibly some of the sealers would not think it would pay to fit out for so short a time. The recommendation made by the tribunal that both countries should unite in prohibiting all sealing for a period of years was an excellent one in the opinion of Mr. Merriam, but he did not think it likely that it would be carried out. If it was done, however, those now engaged in the business of sealing would be obliged to abandon it, and this industry, which is now at its height, would have a check which it would probably not recover from.

The English people will undoubtedly discuss with some satisfaction the conclusions of the commission when they recall the attitude of Mr. Blaine during the negotiations which he carried on with Lord Salisbury. He made a "bluff" that looked like a threat to seize sealers at any hazard when found in the territory of the United States, which he insisted included the whole of Bering Sea, although he waived that contention when he was obliged to do so. His bluff stopped when he was told by Lord Salisbury that every British sealer taken by the United States would be retaken. It was a "call" that Mr. Blaine responded to very promptly, and it settled the doubt about whether the United States proposed to get into a war about the seals.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Prof. Henry W. Elliott, the well-known expert of the Smithsonian Institution on seal life, was seen by THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent to-day at his home in Lakewood suburb, with reference to the Bering Sea decision. Mr. Elliott spent some months in thoroughly investigating the subject in Alaska in 1889. He said:

"I regard the commercial value of the Pribilof rookeries as ruined if the pelagic sealer can enter upon his work around the seal islands after Aug. 1. The prohibition of firearms is a small advantage, when spears, lances, and compressed air to drive them are not barred. The white hunter uses a spear as well as the Indian if compelled to. A cordon of seal schooners sixty miles out from the Pribilof Islands during the season of August, September, and October, when the weather is unusually fine, will work a great amount of effective killing into their log books, even if shut out from the use of firearms.

"All this time the nursing mother seals will be in and out from the rookeries after food, returning to nurse their helpless young. They find this fish and squid food on the submarine plateaus of Bering Sea, south and southwest, chiefly from the islands, distant all the way from 40 to 200 miles. The sole use of spears and nets will indirectly prove as deadly as firearms, for such use does not alarm the herds.

"Of course, this decision prevents the extermination of the species. But that is an idle aim. We want to preserve the commercial value of these interests, so that they will not be a heavy annual burden on the Treasury. The seal herd, under this award of the Paris court, is open during February, March, and April to the attacks of the pelagic sealer. From May 1 to July 31 the herd is mercifully spared. By July 10 it enters Bering Sea and does not return in any appreciable number until the middle of October. The sealing fleet will rendezvous at Unalaska and by Aug. 1 be in possession all around the islands, sixty miles out, where the feeding seals are more numerous than three miles from shore. These vessels on that shoal area can easily anchor and lay out any storm better than on the GrandBanks, for the depth is only 50 to 70 fathoms and the holding ground first-class.

"It is a great pity this good beginning of the court was not carried entirely out—that this close time did not run from May 1 to Oct. 10, inclusive. I do not wonder at the result and do not criticise the counsel. They were burdened with an absurd load of idle and vapid claims of jurisdiction on the high seas and of a property right in a wild animal swimming at will. They did well, but they kicked up such a dust in carrying out their order as to cloud and dim the real object of our wish—the preservation of the commercial value of the fur seal rookeries of Alaska. I hope the suggestion of the court that all killing of fur seal on land and sea be held up for the next three years, is true. If that plan is agreed upon the salvation of these ruined rookeries can be effected."

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Erie Railway broke all previous records yesterday by landing 1,103 excursionists in Chicago from its half-rate World's Fair train. The train went into the Windy City in three sections of ten cars each. All of the Eastern trunk lines are now doing an enormous business with these half-rate excursion trains. They find that there is a great deal of money in them.

—A United Press dispatch from Chicago says: "Nearly all the Eastern lines are taking liberties with the prevailing World's Fair rates, and the reason why no specific complaint has been made is that nearly all the lines are in it, and cannot, with good grace, complain of their competitors."

—An inspection of the Mexican Central Railroad is now being made by President A. A. Robinson, Assistant Manager E. H. Wharf, F. W. Johnston, Superintendent of Motive Power, and J. A. Snell, General Material Agent.

—The bill of the last Congress providing for the refunding of the Pacific Railroad debt was reintroduced in the Senate at Washington yesterday by Mr. Frye.

—President Jeffrey of the Denver and Rio Grande says that, although the receipts of that road have fallen off, no receiver is contemplated.

—A dividend of 1¼ per cent. was declared yesterday by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, payable Sept. 15.

—Traffic Manager Walker of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has just returned from a pleasant trip to Europe.

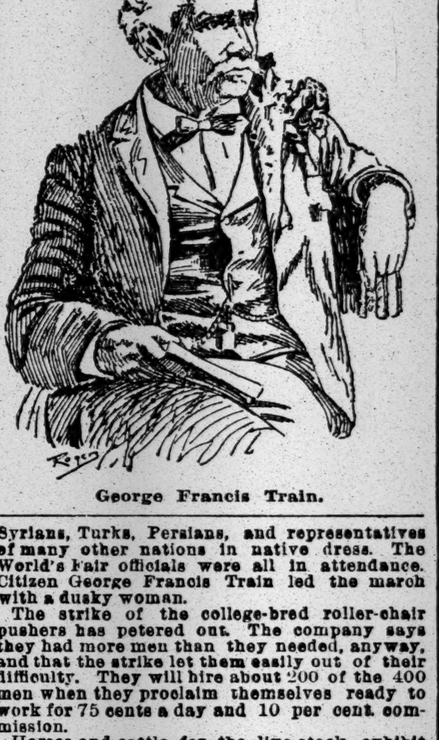
—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Road, is in town.

CITIZEN TRAIN LEADS THE MARCH.

A Unique International Ball in the World's Fair Grounds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—This was a great night at the World's Fair. The nations of the world intermingled at a ball. Every class of all peoples was there. The Natatorium Building, where the grand fête was held, contained thousands of people, who gladly paid $3 to participate.

The hall was decorated according to the ideas of taste of the different countries. It was a curious comingling of arts and colors. The ball was arranged by the concessionaries of the Midway Plaisance, and all the strange people of that strange quarter took part. There were Chinese, Japanese, Samoans, Dahomeyans Syrians, Turks, Persians, and representatives of many other nations in native dress. The World's Fair officials were all in attendance. Citizen George Francis Train led the march with a dusky woman.



George Francis Train.

The strike of the college-bred roller-chair pushers has petered out. The company says they had more men than they needed, anyway, and that the strike let them easily out of their difficulty. They will hire about 200 of the 400 men when they proclaim themselves ready to work for 75 cents a day and 10 per cent. commission.

Horses and cattle for the live-stock exhibit are beginning to arrive in Chicago. Every standard breed of horse and all the celebrated breeds of cattle in the world will be here. Foreign nations are taking a lively interest in this matter and through their Commissioners are stirring their people up to put their best exhibits forward. The arrangements for stabling the stock are beyond precedent. The amphitheatre and pavilion eclipse in size and beauty everything of the kind ever before attempted. That portion assigned to the German and Russian exhibits is particularly striking, for these nations have added decorations to a great extent. It is designed to make this the crowning feature of the great exposition, and the great breeders of the world are manifesting an active interest. The exhibit, which opens next Monday, will include all kinds of cattle and all breeds of horses except thoroughbred trotters and runners. They will have their own days later.

LOOKING FOR A DIVIDEND.

The Financial Prospects of the Fair Decidedly Brightening.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Auditor Ackerman has made his official report showing the condition of exposition finances on Aug. 7.

According to the statement, the exposition has expended for construction and administration $22,182,423.92. It still has outstanding liabilities of $1,190,462.32, besides $4,444,500 of debenture bonds. The total gate receipts to date are $3,447,037.51, and from concessions $1,178,546.92. The liabilities scheduled include $250,000 for live-stock premiums and stables, appropriated but unexpended.

One feature of interest to stockholders is the item of receipts from concessions, which shows that the collected revenue from that source during July was over $600,000, a total of $100,000 more than the returns from the same source during May and June. As near as can be judged from the tabulation, the receipts from all sources, including admission, are about $80,000 a day. The operating expenses are in the neighborhood of $15,000 and decreasing constantly. This leaves a net revenue of about $65,000 a day, or somewhere near $4,000,000 for the remaining period of the fair. The attendance, however, is increasing so steadily that the Directors expect to realize considerably more than the estimate, and clear up all bonded and floating indebtedness, with a margin for stock dividends besides.

All Well at Quarantine.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 16.—Health Officer Jenkins issued the following bulletin at 9 o'clock to-night:

> All of the passengers of the Karamania detained in Quarantine are well. The situation is the same as at noon.
> WILLIAM T. JENKINS, Health Officer.

ARMY AND NAVY.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—First Lieut. H. A. Leonhauser, Twenty-fifth Infantry, three months, from Sept. 15; Capt. W. F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery, two months, from Aug. 20; First Lieut. W. S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, one month and twenty days, from Aug. 20; Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspector General, twenty-four days, from Aug. 16; Col. C. G. Bartlett, Ninth Infantry, twenty days, from Aug. 24.

FORT BARRANCAS GARRISON.—On account of the proximity of yellow fever to Fort Barrancas, Fla., the commanding officer will proceed with the troops under his command—Company I, Ninth Infantry, included—to Fort McPherson, Ga.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL will meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 17, with Lieut. Col. E. C. Bainbridge, Third Artillery, President, and First Lieut. H. C. Danes, Third Artillery, Judge Advocate.

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN LITTLE, Fourteenth Infantry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty at Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., to take effect Nov. 15, and will join his company.

TRANSFERS, NINTH INFANTRY.—Second Lieut. William A. Campbell, from Company K to Company A; Second Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarty, from Company A to Company K.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. H. CARNY has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in connection with Cruisers Nos. 7 and 8 and the Marblehead.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER G. B. RANSOM has been detached from the Pinta, Sept. 23, and ordered to temporary duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. JANEWAY.—The retirement from active service on account of age of Lieut. Col. John H. Janeway, Deputy Surgeon General, is announced.

LIEUT. W. H. BEEHLER has been ordered to Chicago as the representative of the Navy Department at the Congress of meteorologists.

THE SARATOGA, in commission as the Philadelphia schoolship, is at Gibraltar. She will remain a few days and then sail for home.

FIRST LIEUT. REUBEN B. TURNER, Sixth Infantry, will proceed from Newport, Ky., to Mount Vernon, Ala., on official business.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. S. BURKE has been detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and placed on waiting orders.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. W. GALT has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Newark.

CAPT. O. M. SMITH, Commissary of Subsistence, New-Orleans, La., will proceed on public business to Mobile, Ala.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. T. HALL has been detached from the Miantonomoh and granted three months' leave.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. B. BAILEY has been detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Machias.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. G. DENIG has been detached from the Machias and ordered to the Baltimore.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER R. I. REED has been detached from the Newark and ordered to the Miantonomoh.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER B. C. SAMPSON has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Pinta.

CHAPLAIN J. R. MATHEWS has been placed on the retired list on account of disability.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

Policies are not planned to make money out of forfeitures and lapses, but for the absolute and certain protection of the family.

All of its policies pay YEARLY CASH DIVIDENDS to the insured. If dividends have been left to accumulate, they can be drawn any year to pay premiums, or in cash, at the option of the insured.

Average dividend paid in 1893,
26.47 per cent.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1893........$60,761,549.89
Surplus by company's standard........6,426,929.88
By N. Y. State Standard....7,128,176.13

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent,
1 Wall Street, New-York.

ON THE OUTSIDE—that is the best place to keep the huge, old-fashioned pill. Just as soon as you get it *inside*, it begins to trouble you. What's the use of suffering with it, when you can get *more* help from Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets?

These tiny, sugar-coated granules do you *permanent* good. They act mildly and naturally, and there's no reaction afterward. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the *cheapest*—for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or your money is returned.

You pay only for the *good* you get.

Nothing else urged by the dealer, though they may be better for him to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Charles A. Reason.

Prof. Charles A. Reason, said to be the oldest teacher and Principal of the public schools of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 242 East Fifty-third Street, from Bright's disease. Prof. Reason was a colored man and was born in 1818 in this city of parents who were refugees from Haiti. His parents were well to do and sent him to school early in life. After having received instruction in the free schools he was sent to the Union Academy at MacGrawville, Cortland County, N. Y., where he was graduated, taking his degree in mathematics and belles lettres.

At seventeen years he was Professor of Mathematics in the MacGrawville Academy. A year later he became a teacher in a school for colored children attached to the free schools of this city. For fifty-seven years he labored in the public schools of this city, and five years ago, when the color line was abolished in the public schools, he was transferred from Colored School No. 2, in West Forty-first Street, as Principal to Grammar School No. 80, in West Forty-second Street.

Eight years ago Prof. Reason suffered from a paralytic stroke, from which he recovered only to have a second stroke three years ago, from which he never fully recovered. In spite, however, of the desire of the Board of Education to retire him he continued to fulfill his duties until five months ago, when he retired.

Prof. Reason was bred a Roman Catholic, but departed from that faith to become a Protestant Episcopalian. He was an intimate friend and associate of Henry Hyland Garnett, an eminent colored Presbyterian divine, and was identified with all the movements to uplift the African race in America. He knew and cherished the friendship of such men as Thaddeus Stevens, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and William H. Seward. Prof. Reason's wife died eight years ago. They had no children.

The funeral will be held at his residence, 242 East Fifty-third Street, on Friday night. Prof. Alexander Cromwell, a well-known colored Episcopal preacher, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Bishop of St. Philip's Colored Protestant Episcopal Church. Prof. Reason leaves a fortune to his relatives estimated at $30,000.

Randolph Ross.

Randolph Ross, eighty-five years old, a carriagemaker, the oldest inhabitant of Rahway, N. J., died at his home there Tuesday night. The cause of death was heart failure superinduced by old age. Mr. Ross was born in Rahway in 1808 and always made his home there.

He learned the carriage-building trade, and in 1829 started in business for himself. Amassing a fortune, he built in 1840 the largest carriage works in Rahway, which at that time turned out more carriages than any other city in the United States. His trade extended to all countries. A good share of his business was carried on in the South. The war broke up his Southern trade and he suffered heavily.

In 1867 he retired from business, and has since lived quietly with his daughter, Mrs. George Edmunds, on Main Street, Rahway.

In 1829, Mr. Ross married Leah Van Rensselaer of Long Island, a descendant of the old Manor Van Rensselaers of New-Amsterdam. Mrs. Ross died on the eve of their golden wedding in 1879. Mr. Ross leaves eight children, thirty-five grandchildren, and eighteen great-grandchildren. Besides these, his collateral descendants swell the list to over 100.

He always took an active interest in religion, being an ardent Methodist from his youth. He helped organize the Second Methodist Church of Rahway, and gave liberally toward its support. He was a lifelong Republican.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, from his residence, with Masonic rites.

Carl Mueller.

Carl Mueller, the well-known German painter and Director of the Art Academy at Dusseldorf died on Tuesday.

Herr Mueller was born at Darmstadt in 1818 He studied in the studio of his father, who was a well-known painter, and at the academy at Dusseldorf under Herr Schadow. He painted several pictures in the style of the Dusseldorf school, and then became assistant to Herr Deger in decorating the Church of St. Apollinaire at Remagen. His principal frescoes were "The Nativity," "The Marriage of the Virgin," "The Annunciation," "The Visitation," "The Enthronement," and "The Adoration of the Lamb." He sent to the Paris Exposition in 1855 the paintings, "The Last Supper," "The Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus," and "The Annunciation." At the Paris Salon of 1853 he was represented by a painting of the Holy Family.

Obituary Notes.

JEAN MARTIN CHARCOT, a distinguished French physician, died on Tuesday in Morvan. Dr. Charcot was born in Paris in 1825. In 1856 he was appointed Physician to the Central Bureau and from that time had given his attention to the study of the nervous system, writing a number of books on the subject. He was a member of the Institute of France, of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and of many other scientific societies in various countries.

JAMES SWEENEY of Brooklyn died at his Summer cottage at Asbury Park, N. J., Tuesday night, aged fifty-six years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Forecast for Thursday:

For *New-England*, easterly winds, slightly warmer, fair, followed by light local rains Thursday night.

For the *District of Columbia, EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, easterly winds, warmer, fair, followed by light rains, except in Virginia.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, easterly winds, slightly warmer, fair weather. For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, fair, except occasional local rains, variable winds. For *Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska*, and *Iowa*, warmer, southerly winds, generally fair, except occasional light local thunderstorms.

For *Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota*, and *Montana*, easterly winds, warmer, fair. For *Illinois, Wisconsin, Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Indiana*, and *Ohio*, westerly winds, slightly warmer, occasional light local rains, followed by fair weather. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, westerly winds, cooler, fair weather. For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, light local rains, followed Thursday night by westerly winds and cooler, fair weather.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is generally below the normal. It is lowest in British Columbia, and a slight depression is central in the lake regions. Reports from the West Indies indicate that a hurricane exists near St. Thomas.

The temperature has fallen slightly in New-England and decidedly in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Kansas; it has risen decidedly in the Upper Missouri Valley and the middle plateau region.

Fair weather prevails in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Northwest. Light rains are generally reported in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the lake regions. Fair weather, except occasional local rains, is indicated for Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and warmer, fair weather in the Northwest.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	70°	72°	3:30 P. M.	85°	89°
6 A. M.	68°	70°	6 P. M.	84°	78°
9 A. M.	74°	75°	9 P. M.	79°	68°
12 M.	78°	84°	12 P. M.	74°	67°

Average temperature yesterday........74¾°
Average for same date last year........76¼°
Average for same date last fifteen years........71½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Keeler & Jennings's carriage factory, in North Washington Street, was damaged $100,000 by fire this morning. The fire was discovered on the second floor of the building. It spread so rapidly that the firemen were unable to confine it to one part of the building. Despite every effort of the firemen the building was gutted. On the ground floor were costly carriages, valued at about $30,000. These were saved. But with this exception all of the other carriages and materials were destroyed. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 16.—The extensive lumber yards of Morris, Merrill & Co. were almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $12,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S PLIGHT

THE RECEIVERS PREPARING TO ASSUME THEIR DUTIES.

Friends of the Company Believe that the Syndicate Will Stand by the Collateral Trust Scheme—About 39 Per Cent. of the Subscriptions Due on the 23d of This Month—Two Large Loans Adjusted—Brayton Ives Severely Scores Henry Villard's Management.

Thomas E. Oakes and Henry C. Rouse, two of the new receivers appointed for the Northern Pacific Railroad, were in consultation in the offices of the company yesterday. They did not, however, take formal possession of the property, some necessary details yet remaining to be arranged. When they do get down to work they are likely to encounter some perplexing financial problems in the adjustment of the company's widely-distributed and urgent debts.

The officers of the Northern Pacific Company, as well as many of the friends of the management, appear to have faith that the syndicate which was formed to take care of the twelve-million-dollar collateral-trust loan will fully comply with the terms of its agreement. About $7,800,000 of the amount subscribed has already been paid to the Trustee (the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company) in cash, and the balance of 39 per cent. has been called and will be due on the 23d inst. It is averred that there has been no intimation from any quarter that the unpaid subscriptions will not be made good.

Two large loans, which formed part of the railroad company's floating debt, will be due Sept. 1. One of these is owing to Speyer & Co. and the other to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Both have been adjusted, it is said. The persistent shrinkage in the market value of stocks has compelled nearly all of the holders of the Northern Pacific's loans to call for more margins. The claim is made in behalf of the management that it was not until the futility of meeting these repeated calls for additional margins became manifest that a receivership was decided upon. There is little danger that the holders of the collaterals will throw them upon the market now. Such a step would entail too great a sacrifice of good securities.

William N. Cromwell of counsel to the receivers explained yesterday that the loans held by Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had been arranged for before the application for the appointment of the receivers was made. Mr. Cromwell also said that thus far the receivers had encountered no antagonisms and they did not expect that any would arise.

Wall Street men are discussing with considerable interest the significant fact that the three receivers—Oakes, Rouse, and Payne—are adherents and virtually protégés of Henry Villard. There are many large stockholders of the Northern Pacific Road who held Mr. Villard directly responsible for the heavy burden of debt under which the company has long been staggering, and they would have liked it better had the anti-Villard element been recognized in the selection of receivers.

Brayton Ives, President of the Western National Bank, is one of the most outspoken critics of Mr. Villard's management. He is a large holder of Northern Pacific securities, and was a member of the special committee which investigated the affairs of that company in the interest of stockholders last Winter. Henry Clews and Jay Cooke, Jr., were the other members of the committee. Their report, which was unanimous, was a scathing arraignment of the financial methods of the Villard régime.

Publicity is given for the first time to-day to a letter which was addressed by Brayton Ives to the Directors of the Northern Pacific Road a few days ago. Mr. Ives took for his text the laudatory resolutions passed by the Directors in honor of Mr. Villard upon his retirement from the Chairmanship and from the board. The letter is as follows:

At first sight it seemed like a ghastly sarcasm, cruel both to Mr. Villard and the stockholders, who have suffered so severely under his administration, but a more careful reading shows that the action of the board was intended to be friendly to him, and that he is justified, therefore, in exclaiming: "Save me from my friends!" for it would be difficult to imagine a more ill-timed, misleading, and injudicious paper than this extract. It was made public at a time when the stocks of the various companies organized and managed by Mr. Villard were selling at prices which meant serious, and in many cases ruinous, losses to thousands of stockholders who had placed their trust in him. He has been President of the following companies:

	Capital.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company	$24,000,000
Oregon Improvement	7,000,000
Edison Electric (now General Electric)	34,000,000
The Oregon and Transcontinental (now the North American)	40,000,000
Northern Pacific	100,000,000
Total	$205,000,000

The depreciation on these stocks from the high prices prevailing at the time when the "Villard booms" were in force to those now quoted is in round numbers:

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company	$15,000,000
Oregon Improvement	5,000,000
Edison Electric (now General Electric)	25,000,000
North American	30,000,000
Northern Pacific	55,000,000
Total	$130,000,000

It should be said in justice to Mr. Villard that he has not been connected with the management of the Oregon companies since he got them into financial difficulties about ten years ago, and that his relations with the Electric Company terminated last year. It cannot be denied, however, that all of these companies are suffering from the inherent defects of his plans at their organization, and that his evil star has hung over them ever since to such an extent that their present managers have been unable to make them successful.

But Mr. Villard's especial pet scheme, and the one on which he based his hopes of controlling all of the Northwest and the Pacific coast, was the Oregon and Transcontinental. Originally the outcome of the notorious "Blind Pool" it started off as a dividend payer, but soon ignominiously collapsed. The company was transmuted about three years ago into the North American, and Mr. Villard at that time promised dividends in a printed circular. Beguiled by his alluring forecast, many bought the stock at 50 and above, but within the year the concern collapsed again and the price fell to 10. A few weeks ago, when it became known through the press that a movement was on foot to call him sharply to account at the annual election, he resigned in favor of a lawyer who has been one of his confidential advisers for several years. When the election occurred this same farce was enacted by the Directors of tendering thanks to the man who had organized the company and successfully brought it to ruin.

The Northern Pacific also has been twice placed in financial difficulties by Mr. Villard. To the figures given above should be added the shrinkage on the bonds of the company. Mr. Villard insisted on the issuance of $160,000,000 of consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, which sold, when first brought out, above 90. As they are now selling for less than one-half of that price the depreciation is about $80,000,000. The decline on other issues amounts to at least $10,000,000, so that the shrinkage on the securities of the five companies of which Mr. Villard has been President is at least $220,000,000. Furthermore, every one of these companies is to-day in financial discredit. In such a state of affairs can anything be more grimly ironical than an address of congratulation to their late President! Perhaps, however, it is a matter of congratulation that the companies are to be no longer favored with just this kind of financial genius.

And now as to the wording of this remarkable production. It begins: "In all of Mr. Villard's connection with this company, his vast mental resources, his great sagacity, his almost intuitive forecast have been of immense advantage." This sentence is evidently incomplete. If you will add the two words "to himself," no one will question its correctness, for the ability of Mr. Villard cannot be disputed, at least by stockholders who, like myself, have been repeatedly victimized by him. But how comes it that this wonderful genius has been of so little practical value to the five companies of which he has been President? Your resolutions say that his services have been "given to and solely in the interest and welfare of this company." If this is so, how is it that "this company" is poor and its securities selling at prices which might well indicate approaching bankruptcy, while Mr. Villard has several millions? "His great sagacity" has kept him from owning much of the stock, but he is rich enough to lend the company $1,000,000, taking as security, among other things, his favorite 5 per cent. bonds at 50 per cent. of their par value, when his friends paid 90 for them. "His almost intuitive forecast" doubtless enabled him to foresee the inevitable result of his system of financeering and to protect his own interest while he guided the company on to the verge of bankruptcy. Again, your resolutions say: "The position of Director and Chairman he accepted with great reluctance."

Now, while some of your Directors may believe this statement, others know that it is not true. Mr. Villard returned here in 1887 for the express purpose of getting control of the Northern Pacific Company in connection with Charles L. Colby, Edwin H. Abbot, and Colgate Hoyt. Their object was to capture it for the benefit of the Wisconsin Central Company, which they controlled, and which was in a bankrupt condition. It was a part of their conspiracy that Villard should be Chairman. The office was created in 1888 at his suggestion. Mr. Harris occupied the position for one year. At the election in 1889 Villard had absolute control of the proxies. He then took Mr. Harris's place as Chairman and held it until he resigned, when the office was abolished.

The simple truth is, Mr. Villard leaves the Northern Pacific as he has left every company—under fire, and because his management has proved disastrous. Nothing can be more easily proved than that the floating debt of the Northern Pacific could not have been provided for had not the promise been made that he should leave the board. His resignation was demanded and given as a condition precedent of the underwriting of the collateral trust notes. It is beyond dispute, furthermore, that he could not have been re-elected next October. Therefore, under these conditions, his resignation is either a forced one or a cowardly flight from responsibility. In either case the passage of such laudatory resolutions is most reprehensible.

Mr. Villard is going abroad, it is reported, to stay an indefinite time. He goes with full pockets, but he leaves behind him empty treasuries. His career has been unique. With no ostensible or visible occupation during the past five years other than that of President or Chairman of three great companies, he leaves them impoverished, but he has acquired a fortune, if his friends' statements can be trusted, at the rate of a million a year. His active brain and his skillful diplomacy contributed chiefly to the success of the effort to fasten on the Northern Pacific the burdens of the Wisconsin Central. A more flagrant breach of trust and a more shameless disregard of the duties of Trustees and Directors have not been seen in the history of American railroads. The syndicate, composed of Villard, Colby, Abbet, and Hoyt and their friends, made millions by the operation, and the Northern Pacific has suffered and is suffering a corresponding loss. The sight of such wrongdoers escaping not only without punishment but actually with engrossed resolutions of thanks and praise is discouraging and demoralizing. That those of your board who have shared the spoils with Mr. Villard should have felt compelled to comply with his request for such an indorsement is not strange, but I shall never be able to understand how some of your members whom I have always looked upon as honorable men, and for whom I have entertained a personal regard, could consent, either willingly or under duress, to thus stamp with approval the career of the shrewdest, wiliest, least scrupulous, and most successful financial adventurer that has ever come to this country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Charles B. Wright, formerly President and now a Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who has been prominent in the management of the company's affairs, says that he considers the receivership a good thing for the company. He denies emphatically the rumors that he has been selling his stock. He is still a large holder, he says, and he believes the property will be benefited by the change in management. The receivers, under the protection of the court, can do many things that could not otherwise be accomplished. If they find that the company is handicapped by unprofitable leases they can be abrogated with the aid of the court. Mr. Wright, being a Director, would not say what leases he regarded as unprofitable.

M'GLORY IS FREE ONCE MORE.

Money Market's Stringency and Sixty-Day Rule Couldn't Keep Him in Jail.

William McGlory, the former divekeeper who has been in jail since June 30 for contempt of court in refusing to pay a bill for liquors bought of Lanahan & Son of Baltimore, was released yesterday afternoon. McGlory owed $1,200, but had paid $200 on account.

The ex-divekeeper was captured at his home on Long Island after a fight and was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

McGlory protested that he had no money or he would willingly pay. For the last two or three weeks his wife and friends have been endeavering to get the money to pay the bill, but the stringency in the money market prevented his being released before. Mrs. Houghtaling, his sister, wanted to release him by taking money she had in a savings bank, but the sixty-day rule that was put in operation prevented her from getting her brother out.

Mrs. McGlory, however, managed it by having her note discounted, and yesterday she appeared before Judge McCarthy in the City Court with Lawyer William J. Lippmann. Lanahan & Son was represented by George M. Leventritt. Mrs. McGlory said she was ready to settle for her husband, and Lanahan & Son's counsel said they were ready to take anything Mrs. McGlory had to offer. Mrs. McGlory then paid to Mr. Leventritt $1,000 in gold and notes.

Judge McCarthy signed the order for McGlory's release, and, with a certified copy of the release, Mrs. McGlory went to Ludlow Street Jail and McGlory was soon a free man again.

RIEDLING'S MIDNIGHT VISIT.

Burglary Under Difficulties if That Was the Man's Purpose.

Charles Riedling, a waiter, twenty-five years old, of 74 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, was held by Police Justice Walsh yesterday morning for burglary. About midnight, it was alleged, Riedling gained entrance to Mrs. Josie Clark's boarding house, 101 Schermerhorn Street, by raising a grating and slipping into the cellar.

He went up stairs and into Mrs. Clark's room, and awakened her by passing his hand across her face. She screamed and he fled. The other people in the house were aroused, and they pursued the intruder. On the steps he encountered Miss Mamie Hughes and George McNamee, who were returning home. McNamee grabbed Riedling while Miss Hughes called a policeman.

Riedling denied that he broke into the house. He said he had mistaken the house for his own home and did not get within the vestibule door.

How to Own a Home.

Jere Johnson, Jr., the well-known real estate man and auctioneer, has published an attractive book entitled "Where Will You Build It? or a New Era in the History of Homes." This pamphlet is beautifully illustrated, and gives minute descriptions of the property that Mr. Johnson has for sale near New-York and Brooklyn, and also property in New-Jersey.

The book explains fully Mr. Johnson's method in his business, and it shows how easy it is for a man to have a home of his own if he will only save a few dollars a month. The advantages offered are that all lots may be paid for in monthly installments and in some cases in weekly payments. The installments are graded, but must be paid every month. The titles to the land are insured without any expense to the buyer.

Views of pretty homes are given of property owned by Mr. Johnson at Morris Park, L. I., Ingleside, Flushing, Kensington Heights, Luona Park, Newtown Heights, and Linden, L. I., Tottenville, Staten Island, and Demorest-on-the-Hilltops, near Rahway, N. J. In addition are a number of designs for beautiful homes which can be built at a very moderate cost.

Jere Johnson, Jr.'s, city offices are at 60 Liberty Street, this city, and at 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

A Brooklyn Boy Drowned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Joseph Ketchum, Jr., aged thirteen, son of Joseph Ketchum of Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in a pond on Samuel Thomas's farm at Millbrook, Dutchess County, in company with his brother and two friends.

The Louisiana State Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of July 19, under the heading of "Louisian's Interest Fund," there is an item of New-Orleans news, under date 18th same month, stating that there was a surplus of fully $400,000 to the credit of the interest fund, and that the State Board of Liquidation had decided to invest it in Louisiana consolidated bonds.

Please allow me to point out through the columns of your widespread and influential paper that a much better disposition to make of that surplus would be to apply it to the payment of unpaid coupon No. 12 of the Louisiana consols, overdue since Jan. 1, 1880. It is a valid indebtedness of the State, despite Article III. of the ordinances of the Constitutional Convention of 1879, which reads as follows (italics are mine):

"Article III., State debt.—Be it further ordained, that the coupons of said consolidated bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1880, be, *and the same are hereby remitted*, and any interest taxes collected to meet said coupons are hereby transferred to defray the expenses of the State Governor."

Is not this enactment really laughable?

Furthermore, the indispensable consent of bondholders to the above confiscation has never been obtained by the State of Louisiana. When the bondholders presented their bonds to have the compulsory reduction of interest stamped on the coupons they were not required or even asked to surrender Coupon No. 12. Consequently, many besides myself no doubt hold them; others may have sold them to speculators in New-Orleans, who evidently believe that there is a good chance of their being paid some day in the future. They were and, I suppose, are still regularly quoted on the New-Orleans stock list.

The redemption of its honor and good faith ought to be worth more than $420,000 to the State of Louisiana.

As a wronged creditor of that State, all that I can do is to appeal to public opinion there and elsewhere in the hope of getting justice done myself and cosufferers in this matter.

A VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1893.

A LAD BEATS THE EXPERTS

WILLIE KNECHT'S PLAY THE FEATURE OF A CROQUET TOURNEY.

The Keyport Boy Has Only Lost One Game, and Is Making Some Wonderful Shots at Norwich—He Makes the Run of the Grounds in Two Plays, and Beats the President of the National Croquet Association—New Officers Elected—Scores of the Players.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—The twelfth annual meeting of the National Croquet Association was held in the assembly room of the new clubhouse, with President Bishop in the chair. Twenty-nine delegates responded to the roll call. Dr. C. Knecht, E. M. Baldwin, and Dr. N. M. Davenport were appointed by the President to nominate officers for the ensuing year and reported the following: President—George C. Strong of New-London; Vice Presidents—William Holden of Leominster, Mass; Gus Maurer of Keyport, N. J., and Charles Greenslit of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer—E. C. Butler of Middletown; Corresponding Secretary—H. G. Fay of New-York. The candidate for Secretary and Treasurer was changed to D. D. Butler, and then the officers were unanimously elected.

H. G. Fay made a report for the Building Committee. The cost of the new clubhouse was $628 and bonds to the amount of $490 have been taken. Two hundred dollars was given by the Norwich Club.

A committee was appointed to secure a band for Thursday night and championship games will be played during the evening.

This morning banners were hung over the grounds and labeled with the divisions by which they are occupied. Badges were also distributed to the players correspondingly lettered. The colors are red for the first division, yellow for the second division, and blue for the third division. The interest culminated in the game between Dickey and Johnson, for the latter was the championship winner of last year, and the former had evoked comment on his brilliant shots and enthusiastic runs through the arches. In this morning's game one wired ball was sent spinning to the cage, where a wicket gave just the right angle of deflection to hit another ball by a carom shot and start on a winning course for the stake. As the last shot was being sighted the players about the ground surrounded Dickey preparatory to bearing him off on their shoulders, but he ordered them off the court and eluded all attempts at a demonstration when he defeated the champion.

Probably the finest playing of the tournament thus far was seen in the game between "Willie" Knecht and N. L. Bishop. The youth won the game from the President of the association, and made the run of the grounds with both balls from the second wicket with only one play for each ball. The prizes of the association year will be as last year, gold badges of equal value for each of the three divisions. This afternoon the brilliant boy player, Willie Knecht, was defeated by the Rev. Philip Germond. Knecht struggled to get control of the game after his opponent had shut him up behind wickets, and he made several remarkable jump shots that gave him supremacy for a short time during the contest. He finally lost to the tireless carefulness of the dominie. The attendance on the grounds was large this evening.

At the close of the day's games the scores were as follows: First division—Gus Maurer, Keyport, N. J., won 4, lost 2; W. Knecht, Matawan, N. J., won 2, lost 1; Philip Germond, New-York, won 3, lost 1; Charles Greenslit, Philadelphia, won 2, lost 2; George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, won 2, lost 2; A. W. Dickey, Norwich, won 1, lost 2; G. C. Strong, New-London, won 2, lost 2; Charles Jacobus, Springfield, won 2, lost 3; N. L. Bishop, Norwich, won none, lost 3. Second Division—E. Strong, Washington, won 3, lost none; G. W. Mansfield, Asbury Grove, Mass., won 2, lost none; H. G. Fay, New-York, won 3, lost 1; D. D. Butler, Middletown, won 2, lost 1; E. C. Butler, Middletown, won 2, lost 1; J. M. Brewer, Norwich, won 1, lost 1; E. M. Baldwin, Danbury, won 1, lost 3; J. D. Chelfant, Wilmington, won none, lost 2; Frank Sisson, New-London, won none, lost 2; B. R. Vessey, Wilmington, won none, lost 3; W. H. Apgar, Trenton, won none, lost none. Third Division—H. T. Crawford, Asbury Grove, Mass., won 4, lost none; A. E. Adamson, Philadelphia, won 4, lost none; Edward B. Smith, Middletown, won 2, lost 1; N. M. Davenport, Northampton, Mass., won 2, lost 1; Charles Jobes, Leominster, won 1, lost 2; C. Knecht, Matawan, N. J., won 2, lost 1; J. B. Hickman, Wilmington, won 1, lost 2; F. S. Farnsworth, Leominster, Mass., won none, lost 2; William Holden, Leominster, Mass., won none, lost 3; E. S. Barrett, Northampton, Mass., won 1, lost 3; Cady, New-London, won none, lost 2.

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Jockey Clerico Does Some Queer Riding with Osric.

The racing at Clifton yesterday was fully wha was promised by the good card. The number of starters in some of the races was depleted by numerous scratches, but just enough were left to make the contests exciting.

In the opening race Jockey Clerico gave a clever exhibition how not to ride a finish. He had the mount on Osric, who was the favorite in the betting, and throughout the race was always within striking distance of Vocalize, who made the running. When well into the homestretch Osric was running about a length behind Vocalize, and on the outside rail. For some reason best known to himself, Clerico took the favorite across the track to the other side of the leader and lost considerable ground. It is not a certainty that he would have caught Vocalize if he had gone on about his business, but his backers would have felt better satisfied that they had been given a ride for their money if he had done so. Counselor "Bill" Brien's Runaway was made the medium of a big plunge in the second race, but he was one of the last to get away from the post and "failed to go through."

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:22¾.

Vocalize, 99 pounds, (Donohue,) won by two lengths; Osric, 111, (Clerico,) second by five lengths; Jim Dunn, 105, (Dwyer,) third. Trophy, 103; Cœur de Lion, 99; Hay Tay, 102½, and Buckeye, 98, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Vocalize, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Osric, 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out; Jim Dunn, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 1 to 3; Trophy, 20 to 1; Cœur de Lion, 15 to 1; Hay Tay, 15 to 1; Buckeye, 25 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

Hazel, 106 pounds, (E. Tribe,) won by a length and a half; War Lord, 104, (H. Jones,) second by half a length; Salvia, 106, (Pansy,) third. Runaway, 111; Briar gelding, 108; Dare Devil, 109; Bozeman, 108, and Mamie S., 104, also ran and finished in the order named. Florinda was left at the post.

Betting—Against Hazel, 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 2; War Lord, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Salvia, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1; Runaway, 6 to 5; Briar gelding, 40 to 1; Dare Devil, 25 to 1; Bozeman, 100 to 1; Mamie S., 40 to 1; Florinda, 8 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and three-eighths. Time—2:24.

Dickerson, 91 pounds, (Brooks,) won by a head; King Leo, 92½, (H. Jones,) second by a neck; Experience, 108, (Stuckey,) third. Lucky Clover, 91½; Elyton, 92; Guinare colt, 94, and Fair Play, 104½, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting—Against Dickerson, 7 to 2, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2; King Leo, 10 to 1, 7 to 2, and 6 to 5; Experience, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and out; Lucky Clover, 5 to 2; Elyton, 12 to 1; Guinare colt, 50 to 1; Fair Play, 50 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23½.

Double Cross, 110 pounds, (J. Weber,) won by two lengths; St. Patrick, 107, (W. Morris,) second by three lengths; Khaftan, 105, (Dwyer,) third. Gonzales, 101, and Eric, 106, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Double Cross, 4 to 5 and out; St. Patrick, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5; Khaftan, 5 to 2, 3 to 5, and out; Gonzales, 20 to 1; Eric, 40 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

Adair, 105 pounds, (McDonald,) won by three lengths; Billy S., 97, (H. Jones,) second by a head; Foxford, 98, (N. Hill,) third. Crocus, 97; Rear Guard, 101, and Kiowah, 98, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Adair, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out; Billy S., 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and even money; Foxford, 20 to 1, 5 to 1, and 7 to 5; Crocus, 5 to 2; Rear Guard, 4 to 1; Kiowah, 50 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56½.

Third Cousin filly, 103 pounds, (E. Tribe,) won by five lengths; Mamie Kelly, 110, (J. Weber,) second by a head; Upstart, 106, (W. Morris,) third. Hazel, 110; Billy Gwin, 115; Hopeful, 105; Oaklawn, 110½; Constant, 110; Adjust, 103; Reply filly, 110; Lawrence, 105, and Spring, 119, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Third Cousin filly, 7 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Mamie Kelly, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5; Upstart, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Hazel, 8 to 1; Billy Gwin, 5 to 1; Hopeful, 30 to 1; Oaklawn, 30 to 1; Constant, 25 to 1; Adjust, 15 to 1; Reply filly, 7 to 1; Lawrence, 6 to 1; Spring, 60 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Gray Eagle, 110 pounds; Flatlands, Lorimer, and Berwyn, 107 each; Express and Johnetta, 104 each; Mamie B. B., 102; Honest Tom, 101; Bob Sutherland and Kentucky Lady, 98 each; Tartarian, 97; Our Maggie, Noonday, and Tom Karl, 95 each; Mary S., 92.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Briar gelding, 101 pounds; Arabi Pasha, 100; Bennie Smith, 99; Romeo, Watch Charm, Captain Sinclair, Marble, and Sable, 98 each; War Lord and Eulalie, 95 each; Blossom and Mamie R., 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Tommy Dixon, Darkness, and Monteith, 100 pounds each; Leonardo, 107; Harry Hinkson and Marshall, 103 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Speculation, 109 pounds; Blackthorn, Eclipse, Skedaddle, and Mordotte, 105 each; G. W. Cook, 102; Marguerite, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Clement, 112 pounds; Laurel and Bess McDuff, 103 each; Harry Alonzo and Tom Flynn, 102 each; Japonica, 100; Jim Fagin, 97; Skadi, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Gonzales, Jim Dunn, Doncaster, McCormack, Kerry Gow, and Marcellus, 110 pounds each; Sorrento, Onyx, and Feu Follet gelding, 107 each; May D., 105.

Winners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Kentigerna, 108 pounds, (Irving,) 4 to 1, won; St. Maxim, 111, (Lilly,) 12 to 5, second; William T., 111, (Fitzsimmons,) 11 to 5, third. Buckrene, Fred Douglass, Uno Colorado, and Lucasta also ran. Time—1:08½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mask, 112 pounds, (Fitzsimmons,) 14 to 5, won; Fannie Beverly, 99, (Noble,) 4 to 1, second; Don Fulando, 114, (Miller,) 14 to 5, third. Nick, Red Banner, Wampezo, and Bobby Burns also ran. Time—1:16.

THIRD RACE.—Foster Memorial. One mile and an eighth. Prince Deceiver, 90 pounds, (Hoggett,) 10 to 1, won; Strathmeath, 114, (Noble,) 9 to 5, second; Charade, 115, (Blake,) 9 to 5, third. Lowlander and Dundee also ran. Time—1:59¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Connors, 97 pounds, (H. Taylor,) 8 to 1, won; Ellen, 112, (Noble,) even money, second; Charley T., 90, (McClain,) 6 to 1, third. Senella, Dauntless, and Tribute also ran. Time—1:16.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Clementine, 108 pounds, (Lilly,) 2 to 1, won; Acclaim, 107, (Morris,) 7 to 5, second; Rey del Mar, 102, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, third. Leigh also ran. Time—1:42½.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Dobbins, 112 pounds, (McDermott,) 13 to 20, won; Major General, 107, (Blake,) 50 to 1, second; Token, 109, (T. Godfrey,) 40 to 1, third. Illinois, Flanagan, Ella Smith, Pansy colt, Nancy colt, and Designer also ran. Time—0:56.

The Entries for To-Day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Helen, 105 pounds; Jake Johnson and Primus, 102 each; Halcyon, 99; Wang and Republic, 98 each; Julia, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. St. Anthony and Wrestler, 112 pounds each; Issie O., 110; Melanie, 107; Mullet, 105; Little Fred, Fan King, and Panhandle, 102 each; Sandowne, 95; Highland, 117.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Yellow Rose, 111 pounds; Promenade and Marmose, 105 each; Tar and Tartar and Fred Taral, 104 each; Kirsch, Lettoon, Jester, and Plenty, 100 each; Polydora, 98; Dutch Oven, 95; Ragnar, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. San Joaquin, 110 pounds; Knapp, 108; Acclaim and Henry Young, 107 each; Rey del Mar and Gettysburg, 103 each; Woodcraft, 102; El Reno, 97; Marie K., 96; Lotion, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Foxhound and King Sock, 112 pounds each; Miss Thomas filly, Vision, and Rebecca Rowett filly, 109 each; Fausting colt, 102; Speedwell, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; full course; selling. Pat Oakley, 152 pounds; Return, 144; Gray Fox, 141; Lijero, 135; Sleet, 134.

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Derfargilla, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 13 to 5, won; Kingston, 129, (Taral,) 1 to 2, second; Chesapeake, 119, (Midgely,) 11 to 5, third. Gold Dollar also ran. Time—1:13.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Anthem, 105 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 12 to 1, won; Gordius, 108, (Lambley,) 8 to 1, second; Galloping King, 109½, (Littlefield,) 12 to 1, third. Miomac Queen, Nahma, Sprinkle, Parasang, Pochino, Bessemer, Nonsense, McIntyre, Ironsides, and Little Pilot also ran. Time—1:01¼.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Wildwood, 112 pounds, (Hamilton,) 4 to 1, won; Gascon, 112, (A. Clayton,) 2 to 5, second; Kildeer, 108, (Sims,) 3 to 1, third. Centella and Ambulance also ran. Time—1:26¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Picknicker, 108 pounds, (F. Pickering,) 12 to 5, won; Lizzie, 100, (J. Lambley,) 4 to 1, second; Michael, 114½, (Taral,) 3 to 1, third. Ajax also ran. Time—1:40½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Sonora, 97 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 16 to 5, won; Anna B., 102, (Penn,) 3 to 1, second; Lumberman, 93, (T. Sloan,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:15¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Bassetlaw, 105 pounds, (Hamilton,) 2 to 1, won; Clinton, 105, (A. Clayton,) 6 to 1, second; Sam Bryant, 105, (Sims,) 5 to 1, third. Queen Isabella and Bayard also ran. Time—1:12¾.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dolly colt, 108 pounds; Meddler, 103; Black Hawk, 100; Jim Lee, 98; Venusberg, 95; Courtney, 93; Galaxy, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Soundmore, Picknicker, Nomad, Vestibule, Michael, and Long Beach, 112 pounds each; The Ironmaster and Nero, 109 each; Treasure, 105; Sister Mary, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Carteret Handicap. Three-quarters of a mile. John Cooper, 119 pounds; Declare, 116; Dorian and Stonenellie, 112 each; Armitage, 109; Dr. Rosignoli, Florence, and Dockstader, 108 each; Mr. Jingle, 107; Roscommon and Ontario, 105 each; Prig, 103; Brahma and Factotum, 100 each; Marble Post, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Freehold Stakes. One mile and an eighth. Raceland and Diablo, 114 pounds each; Pickpocket, 112; Julien, 108; Kinglet, 106; Kildeer, 105; Now or Never, 104; Stockton and Kilkenny, 98 each; Chief Justice, 92; Best Brand, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. La Diva, 100 pounds; Minnehaha, 107; Palias and May Lose, 102 each; Accident and Pisa colt, 101 each; Tiny Tim, 97; Plebeian and Frieze, 95 each; King Sam, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Raceland, 121 pounds; The Ironmaster and Julien, 109 each; Treasure, 101.

THE FASTEST THREE-YEAR-OLD.

Fantasy Lowers Her Record and Wins Easily at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Better contests and more speed marked the second day of the Grand Circuit meeting here to-day. The patronage was considerably larger than on Tuesday. The crack three-year-old filly, Fantasy, from Village Farm, had another very easy task in the 2:40 class for her age. In the third heat she was driven to lower her record, and did the mile in 2:13¼, going to the half in 1:06, and finishing at a jog. The second quarter was in 0:32½, and it was evident the big daughter of Chimes can go faster than any three-year-old that has yet appeared.

Pixley had no light contract in the 2:15 trot and the field sold well up against her, but she disposed of them in straight heats. She made a handy break in the second heat, and then had speed enough to shake Azote off and finish in 2:11¼, her best performance to date. Hazel Wilkes was unsteady in the last two heats or Pixley would have been forced to get nearer her limit.

Of the 2:21 trotters, Carmine, from Boston, was considered the best till Island Wilkes stepped away with the first heat in 2:17¼. The favorite set a faster pace the next time, and a break near the half disposed of Island Wilkes, while Carmine beat Gabrielle home in 2:14½. This restored her to favor, but, by a great spurt on the home stretch, Island Wilkes got the third heat by the narrowest sort of a margin, and placed his record at 2:13¾. He was the fresher of the two after this, and Carmine was unable to head him in the fourth heat.

For the third day the free-for-all pacers open the sport, the free-for-all trotters to follow, and the four-year-olds of the 2:20 class to close. It is a strong programme.

Summaries:

2:40 Class.—Trotting, three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes-Homara, by Almonarch, (Geers)	1	1	1
Double Cross, b. s. f., (Goldsmith)	2	2	2
Onondaga, b. c., (Warren)	3	3	3

Time—2:21½; 2:21; 2:13¼.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould Lots, by General Washington, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Azote, b. g., (Hickok)	5	2	2
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., (Goldsmith)	2	3	4
Bush, blk. m., (Burch)	6	4	3
Aline, b. m., (Elliott)	3	8	5
Grace Napoleon, b. m., (Starr)	4	5	6
Jennie Wilkes, b. m., (Curry)	8	7	7
Instant, b. m., (Stinson)	7	6	dr.

Time—2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:13½.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Island Wilkes, gr. s., by Red Wilkes-Minnie Patchen by Mambrino Patchen, (Goldsmith)	1	3	1	1
Carmine, b. m., Robert McGregor, (Cheney)	2	1	2	2
Gabrielle, b. m., (Davis)	3	2	3	3
Benny C., b. s., (McDonald)	4	4	4	5
Happy Lady, b. f., (F. Turner)	8	8	7	4
Jessie Sheridan, b. m., (Van Valkenberg)	5	5	5	6
Mambritonian, b. s., (Snow)	6	6	6	dr.
Caridon, ch. s., (Dodge)	7	7	8	dr.
Arlington, b. g., (Shaler)	dis.			

Time—2:17¼; 2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

Trotting at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was held to-day at the Trenton Driving Park, and will continue to-morrow. The starter was C. M. Willis, Red Bank, assisted by W. L. Thompkins, Newark, and Augustus La Rue, Trenton; timers, J. Bassini, Newark; R. B. Konover and H. Leon Hutchinson, Trenton. The track was in good condition.

Secretary's Stakes, Foals of 1890; Purse $270.—Verdi, by Rumor, won; Stanley, by Viscount, distanced; Barney Williams, by Young Stamboul, distanced.

Hamilton Stock Farm Stake for Foals of 1891; Mile Dash.—Shidd Willse, ch. f., by B. R. Shidd, won; Agile, b. f., by Red Cedar, second; Solitaire, ch. c., by Red Cedar, third. Dr. Balmer, by Brother G., also ran. Time—3:23½.

Raritana Stock Farm Stake, 2:40 Class; Purse $110.—Annie Bennett, b. m., won. Time—2:29.

Members Stake, 3:30 Class; Purse $160.—Lady M., blk. m., by Indianian, won. Time—12:41½.

Trotters and Pacers.

—The celebrated mare Katy Pease died at Palo Alto early this month. She was on the turf for three years, and during that time defeated Fellowcraft, Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, Wanderer, Kadi, Jury, Lizzie Lucas, Catesby, and others. Her last appearance was at San Francisco in 1874, when she won a five-mile-heat race. Katy Pease was one of the last Planet mares, and as she was out of a daughter of Miss Glencoe, Leland Stanford bought her to cross with his trotting stallions in the hope of getting another Palo Alto. The last catalogue from the farm shows she had a filly in 1891 by Electricity, and unless she had a foal this season, it is all of her produce that can be found at Menlo Park, as she was barren in 1892.

—The trotting stallion Dan Jenkins, that was bought in this city four years ago to go to Austria, was killed on the track in Vienna a few weeks ago. McPhee, a well-known American trainer over there, was driving the gray in a race, and looked like a winner, when another driver ran deliberately into him. McPhee was thrown out and the horse fell on him. McPhee was insensible when picked up. Fortunately, his injuries were not serious. Dan Jenkins broke his neck and died immediately. He had a record of 2:28, made at Derby, Conn., in 1889.

—F. P. Olcott's expensive young stallion, Athel, (Baby McKee,) full brother to the still more expensive Arion, is at length getting over the ill effects of the severe cold he caught in the draughty stables at the American Institute in January, 1892. Athel has grown into a shapely colt, fully 15.2, is good gaited, and when his throat is right he will be handled for speed.

—As it was in 1892, so it is the present year at Sturgis, Mich.—no money for the winners when the meeting ended. The one little bank in that pretentious Western village conveniently closed its doors on the last day of the meeting, and the winning owners were blandly informed that all the money of the association was locked up in the suspended institution.

—Thomas Greenwood, Secretary of the New-York Driving Club, is in Rochester. He has arranged with Doble to trot Nancy Hanks an exhibition mile over Fleetwood during the Grand Circuit meeting. Doble will have Stamboul here at that time, but Mr. Harriman has not yet consented to have the champion stallion exhibited.

—There is some talk by the Executive Committee of Fleetwood about putting up a new judges' stand, exactly opposite the present one; that is, on the outer edge of the track.

—On good authority the statement is made that the next year book will be much curtailed. No record will appear of horses pacing slower than 2:25 or trotting slower than 2:30.

—The full list of entries for all events at Fleetwood will be published to-morrow. Three of the eighteen nominators to the Charter Oak Stakes have dropped out.

—John Daly and Fleming go to Poughkeepsie next week for the four days' meeting of the New-York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.

—Henry C. Jewett has made the best possible answer to the false report that he was about to retire from breeding and racing trotters by entering some of his horses at Fleetwood.

—Happy Bee, the brown mare that won the 2:18 trot at Belmont on Tuesday, is owned by F. P. Olcott of this city.

—The fastest recent mile at Fleetwood was 2:18½, made by Frank Ferguson's Brownie last Sunday.

LINDEN GETS A LICENSE.

All the Tracks in New-Jersey Can Now Continue Their Horse Racing.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Township Committee of Linden last night by a vote of 7 to 1 granted a license for five years to the Linden race track and fixed on $5,000 a year as the fee which the Blood Horse Association should pay annually for the big privilege. Very few persons in the township knew that at last night's meeting a license would be applied for. There was no one present to enter a protest.

James R. English, the President of the Linden Race Track Association, appeared along with Lucien O. Applebey before the committee, and handed in the application. Mr. English is one of the leading lawyers of the State of New-Jersey, and resides in this city. He is noted for his political shrewdness. The Township Committee was chosen last Spring on a citizen's ticket that was pledged to oppose the granting of any license to the Linden track. At that time the race-track men succeeded in capturing the primaries of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the township and nominated for Town Committeemen on both tickets persons whom they could rely upon to vote for a license.

Indignant citizens nominated an independent ticket, swept the township and polled more votes than both the other tickets combined.

Last night all but one of these men betrayed the trust. Lawyer English smiled grimly when he glanced over the field and saw all his supporters in line, and then made his little speech detailing what a hardship it was for Linden Park to be kept shut when racing was allowed on all other tracks in the State. A whispered consultation followed his address, and after brief remarks were made by some of the committee, a vote was taken. John F. Spinning was the only man to vote against it.

That the race-track men had no doubt of the result of the meeting and were sure of their men, is shown by the fact that Superintendent Babcock of the track has for the past month had men at work keeping it in good condition.

A peculiar feature of the Town Committee's action last night was a resolution that the first year's license—$5,000—be paid to aid in the construction of a sewer from Roselle, in the upper part of the township, to tidewater. This sewer is being projected by a private corporation—namely, the Roselle Land Improvement Company, and it looks as though a deal had been made between it and the race-track managers to carry their point. The strongest opposition heretofore to the race track has emanated from residents of Roselle and was championed by members of this same Land Improvement Company, some of whom were elected last Spring on the citizen's anti-race-track ticket. The proposed sewer is to be four and a half miles long, and the Linden Park Association has consented to let it be run through that part of their land lying between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Linden race course proper.

RACING FOR THE BOOKMAKERS.

Queer Sport at Monmouth Before a Very Few People.

There were not enough people at the Monmouth Park race track yesterday to make a respectable crowd for a Salvation Army prayer meeting in the Fourth Ward. Under such circumstances the afternoon's racing was about as gay as a funeral. The bookmakers had so little to do that their clerks spent the waits between races in running foot races on the brick walk back of the stand where the bookmakers do business when there is any business to do. The card offered for the day was so very bad that a lot of the regulars went over to Clifton.

A madder lot of bookmakers than the lot at Monmouth Park yesterday was probably never on a race course at any one time. There was no business for them to do, for there were few people there to bet. They were forced to make a "gambling book" on every race but the second, and as Bassetlaw was the only favorite to win a race, they managed to do pretty well, while all the plungers suffered.

Kingston had an attack of rheumatism in the opening race, and was beaten by the selling plater Derfargilla. Wildwood, who has been backed as a good thing each time that he has started before and failed to get the money, ran like a race horse yesterday and won his race, much to the disgust of all who had backed him as "a good thing" when he lost, and neglected to play him yesterday. Ajax was beaten out of sight, though he was a red-hot favorite. This horse seems to have an aversion to winning purse races, though he is a race horse when there is a good stake to be run for. Sonora found her speed yesterday and gave the talent a dump and, altogether, it was about as bad a display of "form" racing as was ever seen at any race course on earth. Possibly it was intended for a bookmakers' day, so as to encourage them to go on again at the next drawing for stands which takes place this afternoon. Most of them made money enough to pay for a betting privilege for the rest of the meeting.

Nothing new developed in the attempt of Mr. Morris to get possession of the Coney Island Jockey Club track. It is said that he is much annoyed at the revelation of his plans to drive the present managers of the club out of possession in order to accomplish his revenge for the fining of his trainer for assault on a reporter for the *Herald*.

The Great Northern Leger.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The race for the Great Northern Leger Stakes of 800 sovereigns was run to-day at Stockton, and was won by Mr. R. Swanwick's b. f. Queen of Navarre, by Galliard, out of Pampeluna. Sir H. Jardine's b. c. Canning, by Wisdom, out of Briony, was second, and Mr. W. Winn's unnamed chestnut colt, by Tertius, out of Lady Salisbury, third.

BOWLERS PROVE EFFECTIVE.

Low Scores in the Morris Park-Staten Island Cricket Match.

The second team of the Staten Island Cricket Club visited Morris Park yesterday for their return game with the home club's second eleven, and carried off the victory by 37 runs and 6 wickets.

The bowling of E. H. Poel and J. Grierson for the winners and W. H. Rutty for the losers proved very effective, and the scoring was consequently low on both sides. H. Martin did by far the best batting for Morris Park and K. S. Walker and A. H. Fowler for Staten Island. The score:

MORRIS PARK SECOND.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
W. H. Rutty, b. Grierson	0	b. Pool	0
C. McKinney, b. Pool	0	b. Walker	4
W. O. Wilkinson, c. Pool, b. Grierson	5	b. Pool	13
G. Myers, b. Grierson	1	b. Pool	2
T. J. O'Reilly, c. Pool, b. Grierson	0	b. Pool	0
F. T. Milner, run out	0	b. Pool	0
D. O'Reilly, b. Pool	0	b. Pool	1
H. Martin, b. Grierson	14	b. Walker	10
C. H. Pepper, b. Grierson	0	b. Walker	0
R. Miles, b. Pool	3	b. Walker	0
W. Bourne, b. Grierson	4	b. Walker	2
S. L. Rotter, not out	0	not out	0
Byes	10	byes	4
Leg bye	1	wide	1
Total	38	Total	37

STATEN ISLAND SECOND.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
J. Grierson, c. Martin, b. Rutty	3		
E. H. Pool, b. Myers	10	b. O'Reilly	2
G. Hunter, b. Myers	0		
C. A. Fry, l. b., w. b. Rutty	0	c. Wilkinson, b. O'Reilly	5
K. S. Walker, b. Myers	2	c. Myers, b. McKinney	30
J. Magnus, l. b., w. b. Rutty	6		
A. H. Fowler, not out	17	b. O'Reilly	8
W. Latrobe, b. Rutty	1		
G. Haywood, b. Rutty	4		
M. Carrere, b. Rutty	5		
E. Beckett, c. Milner, b. Rutty	2	not out	3
Byes	2	byes	6
No ball	1		
Total	58	Total	54

MANY TARGETS BROKEN.

Excellent Scores at the Charlotte Big Shooting Tournament.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 16.—Extremely warm weather marked the opening of the grand tournament of the Charlotte Gun Club, assisted by the Inter-State Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, which is to continue until Friday night. The shoot took place at Latta Park, one of the pretty suburbs of the city. Within a few hundred yards of the shooting grounds the Second and Fourth North Carolina Regiments and several companies of South Carolina troops are encamped, and all day long the officers and members, in their showy uniforms, stood about the grounds looking at the target breakers.

The shoot was in charge of the association manager, Elmer E. Shamer of Pittsburg, who was here all last week getting up the subscribers' tents and perfecting other arrangements for the successful running of the tournament. The tents belonging to the twelve subscribers are pitched in a semicircle in rear of the score line, and give the field a picturesque appearance. The shooting was all under the well-known novelty rule, tried for the first time in this section. The targets were very hard, but otherwise the rule was favorably received by all.

There were eight events on the regular programme, but owing to the non-arrival of a number of shooters the team race for teams of five was declared off. Among the visitors who came a long distance to attend the tournament are Noel G. Money of Oakland, N. J.; J. W. Hoffman, Orange Valley, N. J.; Thomas W. Morfey, Paterson, N. J.; C. H. Townsend, Newark, N. J.; William H. Wagner and Charles Osborne, Washington, D. C.; J. P. Dickson, Pittsburg, Penn.; William M. Thomas, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. P. Mitchell, Virginia; J. L. Fonda, C. W. Joyce, E. R. Gilmor, and J. L. Jordan of Greensborough, N. C.

Some idea of the difficult nature of the shooting may be guessed from the fact that not a straight score was made in the regular events.

No. 1, at 15 Targets.—"Jim" Crow first on 13 breaks, Money and Mitchell taking second on 12 each; Todd and Floyd third on 11.

No. 2. Same.—"Jim" Crow, Money, Wagner, Thomas, and Hoffman first, 11; Mitchell, Jordan, Howell, second, 10; Morfey, Joyce, Dowd, Justice, and Carson, third, 9.

No. 3, Same.—Money and Wagner, 14; Jordan, 12; Anthony, 11; Hoffman, 11; Gilmor, 11.

No. 4, Same.—"Jim" Crow, 13; Anthony, 12; Wagner, 12; Hoffman, 12; Justice, 12; Boehm, 12; Dowd, 12; Thomas, 11.

No. 5, at 75 Targets, $5 Entry, One-third to be Shot Each Day; 21 Entries.—"Jim" Crow, 19; Ward, 18; Mitchell, 17; Carson, 17; Stokes, 17; Money, 16; Jordan, 16; Wagner, 15; Osborne, 15; Morfey, 15; Justice, 15; Howell, 15.

No. 6, at 20 Targets.—Todd, 19; Mitchell, 16; Money, 15; Ward, 15; Gilmor, 14; "Jim" Crow, 14.

No. 7, Race for Club Teams of Three Men, 60 Targets Per Man, One-third to be Shot Each Day.—Union Gun Club of New-Jersey—Money, 17; Morfey, 13; Hoffman, 13. Total—43. Greensborough Club—Jordan, 14; Gilmor, 12; Joyce, 13. Total—39. Charlotte Team No. 1—Todd, 14; Anthony, 12; Justice, 11. Total—37. Charlotte Team No. 2—Howell, 8; Dodge, 9; Cresswell 8. Total—25.

No. 8, at 20 Targets.—Todd, 16; Jordan, 16; Money, 16; Thomas, 14; Hoffman, 14; Ward, 14; "Jim" Crow, 13; Mitchell, 13; Joyce, 13.

Plays Football Better Than Tennis.

In spite of the magnificent tennis weather yesterday afternoon, but one match was played in the tennis tournament of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Trafford and Pierson, the latter allowing fifteen and one-quarter, faced each other in the semi-final round of the singles. Trafford is better known on the football field than on the tennis court, but plays a good game for so heavy a man. His volleying was excellent, but over-anxiety to get to the net on weak strokes gave many points to his opponent. Pierson was rather tired toward the end, but made a plucky finish.

The last set was played after sunset and Pierson seemed to see the ball better in the darkness. He won two sets to one. Summary:

Men's Singles.—*Semi-final Round*—C. W. Pierson (scratch) beat Perry D. Trafford, (15.1,) 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

The Narragansett Pier Tourney.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—The Narragansett Pier tennis tournament has narrowed down to four men for the single championship, Chace, Willis, Larned, and E. L. Hall. Larned meets Willis to-morrow, which insures to him a place in the final round. His opponent will be either Chace or E. L. Hall.

The matches this morning were of little importance with the exception of the one between Richard Stevens and E. L. Hall. Owing to his recent illness Hall has not been in very good shape. He defeated Stevens, however, 4—6, 11—9, 6—1. Stevens played his usual back-court game, lobbing rarely at the net. He made some very good passes down the side lines but Hall won on his general all-around work.

In the afternoon two matches of the doubles were played, Hobart and Wrenn defeating the Hall brothers and Chace and Hovey winning from Campbell and Larned. The Hall brothers made a strong fight, forcing their opponents to play three sets, two of which were deuce. Their net work was good, and the playing effective. Wrenn and Hobart are better all-around players, but had to play their best to win. Hobart made some very good cross-court drives, though he put a number of balls into the net. Wrenn's net work was noticeable. The other double match went easily to Hovey and Chace, 6—1, 6—3.

The summaries follow:

Singles—Third Round.—W. A. Larned defeated Hall, 6—3, 6—1; Willis defeated Deane Miller, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1; E. L. Hall defeated Richard Stevens, 4—6; 11—9, 6—1; Malcolm Chace defeated John Howland, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles—First Day's Play.—Clarence Hobart and R. D. Wrenn defeated E. L. Hall and V. G. Hall, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5; Malcolm Chace and F. H. Hovey defeated W. A. Larned and O. S. Campbell, 6—1, 6—3.

BRUSHES OFF THE CANOE CAMP.

A New-Yorker Outpoints and Outfoots Lowell Men—Camp Gossip.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 16.—Since the racing skiff La Volta of Kingston, Ontario, had such a sorry time of it against Howard Gray's canoe, the V, off the American Canoe Camp on Monday, no skiffs have made any challenging demonstrations in the vicinity. To-day's feature was a scrub race between Paul Butler, David S. Goddard, and Howard Gray, all of Lowell, Mass. Honors were about even in the windward work, with Goddard a little in the lead. On the run home Butler ran away from the others.

A more interesting impromptu, however, was yesterday's beat to windward and run home between Gray, Goddard, and Butler of Lowell, and Frank C. Moore of the New-York Canoe Club. Moore in the Torment outpointed and outfooted them all, but on the run he did no more than hold his lead. This is very encouraging to New-Yorkers, as Moore's weak point has been windward work.

The racing triangle was laid out to-day. W. W. Howard's canoe Aztec of New-York was first around. Aztec is not in racing shape yet, but is being tuned up daily.

Kenneth Cameron, the one-armed dark horse, has returned to Kingston to finish tuning up. Some of the American cracks are waiting to get alongside of him to see just how dark a horse he is. All Canada will weep if the one-armed man is beaten.

The Indian Princess, Pauline Johnson, took her first lesson in canoe sailing in the Ghost to-day. M. T. Bennett of New-York was her teacher.

C. V. Schuyler of Brooklyn and Miss Britton of Kingston caught a fifteen-pound muskallonge off the point to-day. The fish was sent to New-York. Mr. Schuyler is wearing a soft felt hat to-night.

Alderman Skinner of Kingston, who cannot swim, arrived in camp yesterday with a portable bathtub.

A vigilance committee is being organized.

Among the Wheelmen.

—A colored boy named John Brown recently arrived at the World's Fair from Butler, Ind., having ridden the entire distance on a wheel of his own make. The distance is 169 miles, and he made it in 36 hours, which is remarkable time when the roughness and weight of his machine are considered. The model is that of an ordinary machine, but the roughness of the finish and the primitive means employed in the making make it remarkable. The head of the frame is a tube through which the iron bar to which the handles are attached extends transversely. The lower part of this tube is split in half to make the forks. The frame is double on the lower part and incloses the sprocket wheel, which is sawed out of sheet steel. All the brazen was done in a blacksmith's forge. The cranks are flat bars of steel, bored out and hammered on. The pedals are home-made, as are all the parts of the machine, even to the smallest nut, bolt, and screw. The wheels, which attracted the most attention, are of wood, and were cut out with a jackknife—hubs, spokes, rims, and all. The spokes are probably an inch through and the hubs about three inches. Strips of rubber have been stuck on the tire and roughly lapped over. The saddle is also home-made, the springs being of bar steel, half an inch wide, bent and curled over. The handles are of wood, whittled out.

—The following will be the events at the Diamond Bicycle Tournament of the Syracuse Athletic Association at Syracuse, N. Y., on Labor Day, Sept. 4: One-mile novice, two-mile handicap, 100-yard dash, handicap; half mile, Central New-York championship; one mile, 2:40 class; quarter-mile city, handicap, one-mile open, quarter-mile open; one-mile open, handicap. Two special parade prizes will also be given. The largest uniformed club in line will receive an oak dining-room set, consisting of a sideboard, extension table, and six chairs, while the largest club in line will receive a large oak roll-top desk.

—The Central Labor Union of Norwalk, Conn., will hold a series of bicycle races at the Norwalk Fair Grounds in connection with their annual Labor Day picnic on Monday, Sept. 4. The races will be under the direction of the Alpha Wheel Club of Norwalk and will be the following: 1—One-mile open handicap. 2—One-mile Fairfield County championship. 3—One-half-mile open, flying start. 4—One-half-mile, boys under seventeen. 5—Ten miles, open handicap. J. B. Perry and other fast local riders will compete. Entries close Aug. 28 with B. J. Reynolds, 21 Haviland Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

—The Bedford Cycle Club of Brooklyn will hold the following Sunday club runs during the remainder of the season. The start in each case will be made from the clubhouse, 980 Bedford Avenue: Aug. 20, Oakdale, L. I.; Aug. 27, Morristown, N. J.; Sept. 3 and 4, Patchogue, L. I.; Sept. 10, Far Rockaway; Sept. 24, Tottenville, S. I.; Oct. 8, Plainfield, N. J.; Oct. 15, Roslyn, L. I.; Oct. 29, Yonkers, N. Y. The following moonlight runs will also be held: Aug. 23, Prospect Park and Boulevard; Sept. 7, Gravesend Bay; Sept. 20, Riverside Park; Oct. 5, Howes, L. I.

—The bicycle dealers of New-York will hold a race meet on Sept. 2 in this city or vicinity on a track yet to be selected. The events will be a novice race, dealers' race, policemen's race, actors' race, firemen's race, letter carriers' race, militiamen's race, open handicap, and consolation race. The races have been sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board.

—About thirty members of the Kings County Wheelmen will go to Hartford on Sept. 2, where they will be the guests of the Hartford Wheel Club. Among the number will be the club's best racers, who will compete in the Hartford Club's annual tournament on Sept. 4 and 5 at Charter Oak Park.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will send a team of about twenty men to the Brooklyn handicap road race next Saturday. Among those already entered are C. W. Young, Fred Hawley, W. E. Buckley, L. W. Beasley, Jr., W. H. Sanford, F. E. Doup, J. Bensinger, and Lewis.

—H. C. Wheeler has won $2,285 since the opening of the National Cycling Association season. P. J. Berlo has won $1,270, C. E. Kluge has won $770, C. W. Dorntge, $565, and A. B. Rich, $500. The other twenty cash riders have won less than $600 each.

—The Mercury and Telegram Clubs of Milwaukee will give a union race meet on Aug 21 at National Park, which will be one of the international circuit. The prize for the one-mile open race will be known as the Milwaukee Trophy and is valued at $500.

—The wheelmen of London, Ontario, have asked the Executive Board of the Western Canada Fair and the City Council of London for $500 each to help build a thirteen-hundred-dollar bicycle track at Queen's Park in that city.

—A well-known bicycle firm, in giving one of its wheels recently for a race meet, stipulated that it should be given as a prize in the novice race, so that none of the well-known racers would get it.

—Fred Hawley and D. McLean of the Kings County Wheelmen will go to Birmingham, Conn., on Sept. 2 to race there on that day, going to Hartford in the evening to join the rest of the club.

—Ten men took part in the run of the Bedford Cycle Club to Oakdale, L. I., last Sunday, and were so well pleased that the club run next Sunday will probably be to the same place.

—E. Dickinson, Albert Stutzman, and Lawrence Hoppe of the Bedford Cycle Club will enter in the races of the Metropolitan Association at Waverly, N. J., on Sept. 16.

—Four wheelmen in Belleville, Ill., chased a horse thief eight miles recently and finally captured him. One of the pursuers had his tire punctured by a bullet.

—Lawrence Hoppe, Albert Stutzman, and Joseph Talbout will represent the Bedford Cycle Club in the Brooklyn handicap road race next Saturday.

—Ten members of the Chequamegon Cycle Club of Ashland, Wis., started last week to wheel to the World's Fair, a distance of 425 miles.

—H. Manaska, C. O. Jones, and A. C. Bartlett of Milwaukee have been declared professionals for competing in a local cash-prize race.

—William E. Crist, the old-time racing cycler of Washington, D. C., is now in charge of a Brazilian exhibit at the World's Fair.

—D. McLean, D. L. Raine, and H. M. Cole will represent the Kings County Wheelmen at Asbury Park next Saturday.

—John S. Johnson has a younger brother, Anton, who is training with him and will soon make his début as a racer.

—The Windsor, Ontario, wheelmen will have a twenty-five-mile road race on Aug. 28.

—Charles A. Reddy of the Bedford Cycle Club will race at Asbury Park next Saturday.

—Council Bluffs, Iowa, has a fast young local rider named A. Zimmerman.

—Charles Price of Milwaukee has joined the cash-prize league.

For Other Sporting News See Page 10.

FOUGHT OVER THE CHILDREN.

So the Doctor Has the Husband and the Jailer the Wife.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Mrs. Bridget McKiernan of 85 Kearny Avenue was this morning committed to the county jail without bail for a murderous assault upon her husband, John McKiernan. The woman keeps a fruit stand in Washington Market and is wealthy, owning several houses. She had $1,500 in her pocket when arrested. She was a widow when McKiernan married her, and there have been frequent quarrels over the two sets of step-children brought together under one roof.

At midnight McKiernan was found lying in front of his house with four severe gashes in his head and faint from the loss of blood. He said he had quarreled with his wife and she had cut him with a knife. Mrs. McKiernan's story was that after the quarrel McKiernan ran out of the house and fell down the stoop. McKiernan is at the City Hospital, and his wife will remain in jail until he can appear. Dr. Atcheson, who sewed up McKiernan's wounds, says they were made with a knife.

Letts's Jury Cannot Agree.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—The second trial of Alexander S. Letts for defrauding the Pennsylvania Railroad of $23,000, was finished to-day, and the case went to the jury at 1:30 P. M. Judge Hudspeth ordered Letts to be locked up. At 4:30 the jury reported that they could not agree, nine being for conviction and three for acquittal. They were again sent out and at 9 o'clock they were locked up. They then stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. When Letts was first tried the jury remained out over twenty-six hours.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 12 | Sun sets....6 55 | Moon sets...P M 9 47

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k. A M 11 45	Gov. Isl... A M 11 58	Hell Gate... P M 1 47
Sandy H'k. P M 11 58	Gov. Isl... P M 12 12	Hell Gate... A M 2 05

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k... A M 5 31	Gov. Isl.... A M 6 04	Hell Gate... A M 7 32
Sandy H'k... P M 6 01	Gov. Isl.... P M 6 44	Hell Gate... P M 8 12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 17.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Normannia, Hamburg	7:00 A M	10:00 A M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
P. Caland, Rotterdam	......	9:30 A M
State of California, Glasgow	......	9:00 A M
Valencia, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Alvena, Jeremie	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick	......	3:00 P M

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

Arizona, Liverpool	8:00 A M	11:30 A M
Aurania, Liverpool	7:00 A M	10:30 A M
Concho, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Fulda, Genoa		
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:00 A M	11:00 A M
La Normandie, Havre	5:30 A M	10:00 A M
Maasdam, Rotterdam	9:00 A M	11:00 A M
Massachusetts, London		
Muriel, St. Thomas	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Rhaetia, Hamburg		11:30 A M
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P M
Yucatan, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.

Ciudad Condal, Havana	......	9:20 A M

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

Colombia, Colon	......	12:00 M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 17.—Cachemire, Gibraltar, Aug. 5; Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 3; Weser, Gibraltar, Aug. 4.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.—Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 9; England, London, Aug. 3; Fürst Bismarck, Hamburg, Aug. 11; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.—Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 12; La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 12; Rugia, Hamburg, Aug. 6.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9; Llandaff City, Swansea, Aug. 7.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.—Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 10; City of Washington, Havana, Aug. 17; City of Para, Colon, Aug. 13; Chester, Southampton, Aug. 12; Ems, Bremen, Aug. 12; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.—Adirondack, Kingston, Aug. 17; Mohawk, London, Aug. 11; Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 12; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 12.

Arrived—New-York, Wednesday, Aug 16.

SS Baracoa, (Norw.,) Clausen, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Bonnel, Tur & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 P M 15th.

SS Simon Dumois, (Norw.,) Kanitz, Bocas del Toro, with fruit to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 30 P M 15th.

SS Portia, (Br.,) Ash, St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, N. S., with mdse and passengers to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Alamo, Lewis, Colon, Aug. 9, with mdse and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen via Southampton Aug. 8, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. East of Fire Island at 3 30 P M.

SS Fanita, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, McKee, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Dubbledam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 P M.

SS Banan, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cardenas Aug. 11, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A M.

SS Ask, (Norw.,) Rosenkelden, Staknus Bay Aug. 9 via Port Martin, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A M.

SS Argonaut, (Br.,) McGilvary, Montego Bay, &c., Aug. 8, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A M.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Port Limon, &c., July 29, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 A M.

SS Henri Rieth, (Br.,) Anderson, Venice, &c., July 21, in ballast to Peter Wright & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 30 A M.

SS Saratoga, Leighton, Havana Aug. 1, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A M.

SS Apollo, (Br.,) Sykes, Antwerp Aug. 2, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A M.

Bark Selkirkshire, (of Glasgow,) Brabender, London 41 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark Robert S. Patterson, (of Philadelphia,) Tunnell, Boston Aug. 14, in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Waipa, (of London,) Silva, Boston Aug. 14 in ballast to H. W. Peabody & Co.

Brig Victoria, Jensen, London 50 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to C. M. Tobias & Co.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, S, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Glenmorag, for Melbourne; Castle Eden, for Bristol; England, for Aarhus; Venezuela, for La Guayra; Majestic, for Liverpool; Rhynland, for Antwerp; Paris, for Southampton; Bea Bellido, for Matanzas; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Richmond, for Norfolk and Richmond; Alvo, for Gonaives, Port au Prince, &c.; Schiedam, for Amsterdam; Orizaba for Havana and Mexican ports.

Italian man-of-war Etna.

Bark Liberia, Sierra Leone, Africa.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Cottage City, for Portland.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York July 29, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York Aug. 3 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, from New-York Aug. 3 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoelck, from New-York Aug. 3 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Clement sld. from Lisbon for New-York Aug. 14.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New-York July 28, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 14.

SS Lepanto, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New-York July 30, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Loch Lomond, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York July 29, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Casseus, from New-York July 30, arr. at Maasluis yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Laugen, from New-York July 30, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Amsterdam to-day.

SS Amerika, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York Aug. 5 for Christiania and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS MacDuff, (Br.,) Capt. Porter, from New-York July 18 for Aden, Singapore, &c., via Port Said Aug. 10, passed Perim to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York July 29 for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Werra, Capt. Pohle, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Genoa at 5 P M to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Havel, Capt. Jungst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 3 P M to-day.

HAVRE, Aug. 16.—Hamburg-American Line SS Wieland, Capt. Karlowa, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York at 1 P M yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 16.—American Line SS New-York, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York, arr. here at 1 30 P M to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Aller, Capt. Christoffers, from New-York arr. here at 7 A M to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N.J., RACES
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15—The Player.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather, followed by light rains.

We trust that Speaker CRISP has already determined to appoint WILLIAM L. WILSON of West Virginia as Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. WILSON has fairly earned this Chairmanship by his distinguished service in the House, but above and beyond any argument that may be made on Mr. WILSON's behalf based on the usage of the House is to be put the dominant consideration that his exceptional gifts of mind and his intimate familiarity with tariff subjects give him an ampler equipment for the place than is possessed by any other member now in the House.

It is a State canvass that is about to open in Iowa, and its result seems likely to be determined by the liquor question. But the Chairman of the Republican Convention which was held at Des Moines yesterday seemed to have a notion that it had the silver question to settle. When such a farrago of pretentious ignorance as he put forth in his speech can be received with serious faces by an assembly of grown-up men of presumably more than average intelligence, the task of educating the people on financial questions seems hopeless. But fortunately the plain sense of the people has an instinctive apprehension of what is safe and sound that makes such twaddle ineffective. The Chairman did make a casual reference to the leading State question, which was to the effect that the sentiments of the Republican Party in Iowa on the question of prohibition did not seem to "suit" any longer, and should be changed. The trouble is that a lot of Republican Prohibitionist voters in Iowa will refuse to change their individual sentiments on account of a change in the declarations of the party platform, and they are liable to keep on voting according to their convictions.

Inspector CONLIN, in charge of the First District, has given orders for the prompt arrest of all owners of the "stands or push carts" of vendors found in the streets of the district after 10 A. M. This is following up a policy begun last week, and a very good policy it is. It is one of the peculiarities of the social and political life of New-York that the class who make their living in the precarious street trading carried on from carts and stands—not a very numerous class relative to the population, and not having any particular party influence—is allowed to interfere more constantly and generally with the convenience and the general business of the city, and even with the safety of the people, in crowded streets than any other. Its members seem to form a sort of aristocracy of dirt and impudence, which the authorities have heretofore treated with a puzzling respect or indulgence. We shall gladly allow the mystery of the past to remain unsolved, if the city officials will really deal energetically with what is generally a nuisance and often a danger.

The desire expressed by the General Land Office that troops should be detailed from the regular army to guard the great timber reservations from the lawless depredations in some instances made upon them seems justified both by the value of these areas and by the success which has attended military guardianship of the national parks. Under an act passed nearly two and a half years ago, between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres of forest lands, in the aggregate, have been set apart, mostly in the Pacific States and in Colorado, New-Mexico, and Arizona, besides 1,239,040 acres added to Yellowstone Park and an Alaska reservation. It is evident that the value of the timber, as well as the preservation of landscape beauty and of the forests as aids to water supply, call for the suitable guarding of these tracts. The great services rendered by the troops of cavalry which have charge of Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Sequoia Parks is well known, and it would be only an extension of the principle to put the more important of the forest acres under their care. Congress, however, might properly act in the matter and make suitable provision if it wishes this duty to be performed by the army.

ARE THE PEOPLE MASTERS?

It is, of course, impossible until a vote is reached, or all the now doubtful Senators have declared their purpose in debate, to say with perfect certainty whether a majority of the Senate will support the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law. But the estimates of those who have the best means of information agree that it is very doubtful whether a majority can be had for that purpose, and also that it is the policy of the silver men to prevent a direct vote if possible.

This is a very serious situation. As yet we fear that those who are most deeply interested, the honest mass of business men, do not completely understand how serious it is. If they do, they are clearly not doing all that is in their power, or all that they ought to do in the matter. The business of the country is suffering from great depression. On the eve of the most active and profitable season of the year, it is in nearly all trades and industries, and in all sections alike, greatly demoralized and partly paralyzed. Not only is it impossible for business men to form plans with any hope of carrying them out successfully, but they are strained to the utmost to meet ordinary obligations. At a season when they would usually be making their arrangements for the active trade that begins early in September they are reducing stock, cutting down expenses, dismissing or reducing the pay of employés, and in every way trying to brace themselves against the stress of a period of intense and prolonged dullness and of financial difficulty and uncertainty. This means that the resources of hundreds of thousands of families from one end to the other of the land are being reduced, and that the approach of Winter threatens multitudes of honest and industrious persons with actual want. And all this at a time when all conditions, save one, are favorable to prosperity.

The one unfavorable condition is the scarcity of money; money is scarce because confidence in the future is shaken; confidence is shaken mainly because it is uncertain whether the Government can maintain gold payments under the operation of the Sherman law. The first condition to the restoration of confidence and prosperity is the repeal of the purchase clause of that law. That the House of Representatives will unquestionably give the country. But the Senate is doubtful. Why? Because the business men of the country have not yet spoken in such a way that the Senators feel bound to listen. There has been a certain effort on their part to make the Senators understand what the country needs and demands. It has been, in extent and character, a very remarkable movement, the like of which we have not seen in many years. It has not been sufficient, and it must instantly be reinforced. Every means that can be discovered or invented to reach the minds of Senators should be firmly and steadily applied. There should be an organization of business men in every State, whose purpose it should be to ascertain and vigorously and relentlessly use every influence to which a doubtful Senator can be supposed to be open. It should be made certain to every one of these men that his political future, and that of the politicians who are allied with him, are at stake. The strong business men of each State unfortunate enough to have such a Senator should make it known that they will unite, without distinction of party, to drive from public life any man who, in this crisis, opposes the measure which the whole country demands and needs.

Within the next fortnight the House will send to the Senate a bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the act of 1890. During that fortnight the people of the United States can determine whether the Senators shall be allowed with impunity to prolong the present distress, to drive thousands more into needless bankruptcy, to stop the wages of hundreds of thousands of working men and women, and to bring want to their homes during the coming Winter. It is not now a good time for half-way measures or for amiable argument and persuasion. It is a time for stern and unflinching application of the utmost power of organized public sentiment. The Senator who resists the policy which the country in its sore need demands is unfit for his place of trust, he is in effect a public enemy, and he should be made to know that he will be so regarded, and in all legitimate ways will so be treated.

LET THE MANHATTAN GO.

The Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company exhibited a spirit quite characteristic of that corporation in their curt reply to the Rapid-Transit Commission that, owing to the present disturbed financial condition of the country, they deem it unwise at this time to "assume or make any new large contracts or extensions of their line." The "present disturbed financial condition" will not last forever, and nothing is more certain than the ultimate value of the franchise offered to that company. If there were anything resembling public spirit or regard for public interests in its management, anything, in fact, but the narrowest and most intense selfish greed, it would have given an altogether different answer from this. It would have been easy to say whether the terms offered for an extension of its lines were acceptable, and whether, with every reasonable privilege of delay in awaiting a favorable time to raise capital, it would undertake to provide the additional facilities proposed.

Either the Manhattan Company does not desire the franchise offered or its managers think they can take advantage of the present stringency to exact still more favorable terms from a long-suffering community. In either case it should be taken at its word and should be hereafter strictly limited to the field it now occupies and to the privileges it now possesses. So long as there must be further delay in any case, attention should be directed once more to the true method of providing rapid-transit roads for this city. They should be built by the city itself. When the "present disturbed financial condition" has passed it can raise capital much more readily and at a much lower rate than any private corporation. It can build roads for real rapid transit and make arrangements for their operation which will relieve the people from any taxation on account of their construction, and at the same time greatly increase public revenue through enhanced real estate values.

So long as the "immediate relief" which the commission and the people were willing to accept from the Manhattan Company to its own great advantage, cannot be had, all parleying with that corporation may as well end, and efforts for rapid transit should now be directed to getting the real thing on the right basis. The city should obtain authority to build for itself and go ahead.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

There is no intimation in the report of the conclusions of the Bering Sea arbitrators of an award of compensation for losses to British sealers for abstaining from the right to capture seals under the operation of the *modus vivendi* "during the pendency of the arbitration." The convention renewing the *modus vivendi* provided for such an award "upon the basis of such regulated and limited catch or catches as in the opinion of the arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal herds." Inasmuch as the arbitrators recommended a total suspension of seal killing, both on land and sea, for a period of from one to three years, it is likely that they found no basis upon which to make an award, as it implies that no regulated or limited catch could have been made or can now be made without an undue diminution of the seal herds.

But a much more important question, which is still unsettled, is that of a payment of damages for the seizures made during the seasons of 1887 to 1889 inclusive, when there was no restriction except such as our Government undertook to enforce under its own laws. This matter was not submitted to arbitration, as the two Governments could not agree upon a reference of the question of "the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it." It was agreed, however, that questions of fact involved in such claims might be submitted to the arbitrators and findings thereon asked for, "the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation." The arbitrators made a special finding of facts upon matters of this kind submitted to them, the full purport of which has not yet been transmitted.

It seems to us that the most amicable and just settlement of this question of damages would be by a "stand-off" of the claims of one side against those of the other. The decision of the arbitrators on the questions of jurisdiction leaves no warrant in international law for the seizures and makes us technically liable for the damage done by them. They were made under an interpretation of our own laws which construed "the waters of Alaska" as extending far beyond the line of our jurisdiction as defined by the Paris tribunal. But, on the other hand, the decision of the arbitrators carries an admission that the pelagic sealing worked a serious injury to our undoubted rights and property interests at the Pribilof Islands, and was a national and international wrong. The money loss to American citizens and to the United States Government through the depletion of the seal herds by this wrongful slaughter was undoubtedly much greater than that of British subjects through the seizure of the marauding vessels. Why not let each Government settle the matter with its own citizens and call it square as between themselves?

A CONVERT TO FREE SILVER.

The *Recorder's* sudden conversion to the cause of free-silver coinage has a queer look. That newspaper announced in its issue of Monday that even if it were alone among Eastern newspapers it was going to fight "for the people against the plutocracy," and continued in this singular strain:

> "To the Shylock combination and its impudent cry of 'honest money,' the *Recorder* says, without any parleying, that it has a lie on its lips. It is not honest money, but dishonest money, that it wants. It is not to strengthen, but to destroy business confidence and credit that it is clamoring for the gold standard. It is not to save, but to wreck this Nation of 65,000,000 of people that it is trying to put through Congress the unconditional repeal of the present law without putting anything in its place. The success of the unconditional repeal bill would be the deathknell of prosperity in this country for long years to come. The claim that the people of the East favor it is false. Wall Street favors it. The wolf is always in favor of prey, and the pirate naturally inclines to plunder. But the masses of the people, East as well as West, have a common interest to defeat the gold-standard scheme which aims at the spoliation of North, South, East, and West alike."

Curiously enough, Senator STEWART discovered this article almost as soon as the New-York papers appeared in Washington and caused it to be read in the Senate.

We observe that our contemporary the *Herald* in commenting upon the behavior of a Washington newspaper in regard to the silver question says:

> "Just inquire into the character or condition of any newspaper that has changed its attitude within forty-eight hours and the motive may suggest itself."

This appears to be an imputation that the Washington newspaper has been bribed or bought by the party of free coinage. If that be the cause it is an encouraging symptom. It shows that the silver men have lost their heads. A newspaper that in the midst of a grave crisis and controversy without any visible justifying reason suddenly shifts from one side of the fight to the other simply destroys its influence and figures no further in the matter. People at once conclude that the change is the result of considerations other than those of public favor and support. If the silver men have begun to buy or bribe Eastern newspapers to advocate their cause they are throwing away their money; more than that, their resort to such tactics shows that they are in desperation and consider themselves beaten.

We make no imputations concerning the *Recorder's* motives, its character, or its condition. Reasoning in a general way, however, we should assume that a newspaper's financial position must be either altogether impregnable or totally hopeless when it finds itself able violently to oppose the unanimous convictions of the community in which it is published, and in taking that course to injure and imperil, so far as its influence goes, the trade and commerce of a city which has already grievously suffered through experiments in the fiscal policies it advocates. Would he not be a brave man or a reckless one who, appearing upon the scene of a great and spreading conflagration with oil can and torch, should help on the work of annihilation?

THE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

Very likely the Viceroy of India had reason when he rebuked the authorities of Bombay for allowing two religious processions of "natives" of "opposite religious faith" to take place on the streets of Bombay on the same day. But the Indian calendar, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, presents its festivals and saints' days according to the full of the moon, or other natural phenomenon, and takes no account of other calendars. The only way in which either procession could have been prevented without exciting popular exasperation was to prevent both. Perhaps that would have worked, and order might have reigned in Bombay. But to chide a British resident in India for not foreseeing the results that two simultaneous processions, Hindu and Mohammedan, would probably bring about is to charge him with knowledge, as the lawyers say, of the native sentiments and the native manners and customs which very few British residents possess, and which very many British residents take a pride in not possessing.

There does not seem to be any doubt that the riot has spread so as to take complete possession of Bombay, and that the efforts of the small British garrison, including such troops as can be summoned to reinforce it, must be strictly limited to the protection of Government property, and cannot safely be extended to the maintenance of order in a town of over 800,000 people, of whom all are wildly excited. If the troops have undertaken to suppress the riot, it is plain that they have failed miserably, for the riot is fiercer and more active than ever, and has already resulted, according to the dispatches, in the destruction of every mosque in Bombay.

This announcement shows that the mob which is in possession of Bombay is a Hindu mob. As we pointed out the other day, the conclusion of the best and most impartial observers is that if the British were to evacuate the peninsula, the Mohammedans would shortly be in possession of it, barring intervention by other European powers. That does not prevent the prevalence in a single city of the party of numbers, on a sudden outbreak, and when neither party has had any opportunity for effective organization. According to the latest statistics that are accessible, the Hindus in Bombay number 408,680 and the Mohammedans but 138,815. Throughout the whole province the disproportion is still more striking, the Hindus comprising 76 per cent. of the population and the Mohammedans but 17. The Hindus are slow to anger, and the only questions upon which they will fight readily and fiercely are questions of race and religion. These have now been raised in Bombay, and the riot that has begun by a destruction of the mosques may very easily extend to a massacre of the Mohammedans, if this is not prevented by the prompt and energetic action of the British Government and the reinforcement of the garrison of Bombay with troops from other provinces. It is very injurious to a Government of which the power is so much more largely moral than physical that a great city should be abandoned to a mob, and that lawlessness should prevail in it even for a day, whereas Bombay has been in a state of riot for the better part of a week.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Richard Mansfield is at the Victoria.

—Frank D. Jackson of Iowa is at the Astor.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton is at the Gilsey.

—The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago is at the Grand.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—State Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston of Kingston, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—C. G. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, is at the Windsor.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and Charles J. M. Gwinn of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY CAR.

A Newark Boy Falls Under the Wheels and Is Crushed to Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this evening Joseph Burnet, the four-year-old son of James Burnet of 32 Halsey Street, this city, was struck and run over by an electric car of the Orange line, on Washington Street, near Bleecker. The boy was with his elder brother, John, Clifton Marsh, Fred Butterworth, and Arthur Cannon. They started to cross the street as the car came along.

All reached the other side except Joseph. He was struck by the fender and dragged a short distance under the car when George Gannon and B. J. Rooney sprang to his assistance, but too late, as life was almost extinct. Some delay was caused in hoisting the car. The boy died soon afterward.

Thomas Miller, the five-year-old boy who was struck by a trolley car in front of his home, 157 Court Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, died of his injuries at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday morning.

AN ILL-MANNERED AUDIENCE

THEATRE LOUNGERS WHO DO NOT CARE FOR DANISH PESSIMISM.

They Misbehaved Themselves Shamefully at the Garden Theatre Last Night and Interrupted the Performance of a Dreary Play by One Brandes, and Insulted Zealous and Gifted Actors—They Liked La Loie in Her Marvelous and Variegated Reptile Dance.

There was a curious episode at the Garden Theatre last night, of a kind that rarely happens in an American theatre. Our audiences are generally too lenient in the presence of poor plays and incompetent acting. Probably a large number of persons who joined in the preposterously enthusiastic welcome of Mr. Hanley and his queer Joseph Addison Hamlet at the Star Theatre Monday night were in the ill-mannered crowd who jeered actors so competent as John Kellard, Paul Arthur, and Olga Brandon.

They did not like the play these actors appeared in, and they were impatient to see La Loie in the serpentine dance, for which they cared very little when she did it at the Casino, before she went to Paris. Loie Fuller's dance, or series of dances and poses, under many-colored lights, is a fine thing of its kind, but its kind is "variety," and it was a variety hall crowd that filled the back part of the Garden Theatre last night.

To be sure, it was a palpable case of pearls before admirers of "vaudeville," to put in the same bill with La Loie one of the latest flowers of the Scandinavian cult of London. William Archer, the translator of Ibsen, took Brandes's two-act play, called "A Visit," out of the Danish, and set it before the elect at one of the recent performances of the Independent Theatre, where it was hugely admired by a small assemblage of distinguished cranks. The performance was afterward highly praised by Mr. Archer in his admirable weekly review of the theatres in the London *World*.

Olga Brandon played the peccant heroine's part in London, and, returning to America after a long absence during which she has gained much fame abroad, she chose this piece for her reappearance. The choice could not be commended for any practical reason, for no American audience would care for such a play. We have not been educated up to the Scandinavian cult. And, as a part of a variety performance, in which the beautiful dance of Miss Fuller, the whistling of Alice Shaw, (who is no equal to the darkey on the ferryboats, whom Mr. Howells has made famous in "The World of Chance,") and the gayety of Miss Florence Levey were component parts, not only such a play, but such an actress as Olga Brandon, and such actors as Kellard and Arthur also were out of place, as much out of place, in fact, as the stereoptic portraits of Gen. Washington and Mr. Cleveland that decorated the person of Miss Fuller in one of the movements of her dance.

"A Visit" contains just one "situation," one of the oldest and most serviceable in the playwright's box of tricks. A man who has led a wild life in Copenhagen (a town which for wild living can give points to Trenton, N. J.,) marries a poor girl in a remote neighborhood, (the southern part of the Island of Furen, to be precise,) and settles down to a quiet life. He believes his wife to be pure and innocent. A friend of his bachelor days comes to visit him. When the friend and the wife meet, they start, stare at each other, and act so guiltily that the stupidest husband in the world would infer that they had met before.

This "situation" needs not one word of explanation or preparation. Yet Brandes and Archer waste half an hour in preparing for it, and another half an hour in explaining it. The piece is all dialogue of the modern kind, natural as the talk you hear at your own dinner table, revealing by a painfully slow process those common traits of character which in the drama can safely be left to the imagination of the audience.

The performance was remarkably good. Miss Brandon, who is not so artificially pretty as she was, but has gained greatly in dignity and power of expression, began what promised to be an uncommonly adroit, sympathetic, and suggestive portrayal of character.

Mr. Kellard as the husband and Mr. Arthur as the friend took their parts seriously and in just the right spirit.

But the ill-bred crowd in the back of the house would not stand it. First they became restless, and the noise they made disconcerted the actors; then they applauded derisively, groaned, and laughed.

The play was not finished. Mr. Kellard, who had borne the brunt of the crowd's ill temper with perfect dignity and composure, came forward and made a politic speech, in which he said the actors had rehearsed the play very hastily, and asked indulgence for Miss Brandon, who, at the demand of the audience, came forward to bow her thanks—that she had not been subjected to physical violence, probably. She looked very much frightened.

Yet her brief appearance had satisfied the few persons present competent to judge that she is an actress who can remain here if she cares to, with profit to herself and to the better portion of the public.

The crowd had previously endured a not very interesting performance by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Standing (Isabelle Urquhart) of Charles Dance's old duologue, "A Morning Call," a piece written far another age and for actors with a style that is now forgotten. Not a line of its text now seems to be the sort of thing persons would say in the circumstances depicted, and its wit has all been worn off.

Miss Fuller's part of the entertainment began at 10 o'clock. She was rapturously received, and, on the whole, deserved to be. Her dance has been greatly elaborated and improved, the colored light effects are exceedingly beautiful, and her management of her voluminous draperies is bewildering.

MONEY FOR THE ACTORS' FUND.

A Special Meeting of the Directors to Adopt Mr. Aldrich's Plan.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund of America has been called by the President, Mr. A. M. Palmer, to consider the new plan to secure an income to the Fund proposed by Mr. Louis Aldrich. The meeting will be held in Mr. Palmer's office, at Palmer's Theatre, next Monday afternoon.

Mr. Palmer and most of the other Trustees approve of Mr. Aldrich's proposition, which seems to be the most feasible yet suggested to increase the fund's revenues without making the maintenance of that worthy charity a heavy burden upon a few managers and actors.

Mr. Aldrich said last night that all the managers had determined to give no more benefit performances for the Actors' Fund. The cost of such entertainments is heavy, they interfere materially with the regular business of the theatres in which they are given, and they do not serve their purpose. There has never been enough of them to add largely to the fund's resources. The proposition, long entertained, to have an Actors' Fund Day, to be observed by benefits in all the cities, never came to a practical result.

There are too many benefits now, and the influence of the Actors' Fund has never served to decrease the number. Managers are compelled to lend their theatres, and actors and stage hands their services, to help sick members of their crafts and to glorify popular ones, and these are the least of the benefits, for societies and charitable institutions are continually calling upon the actors to help them.

Mr. Aldrich proposes, as the number of these benefit performances cannot be decreased—indeed, he does not care to have them decreased—to turn them to account for the fund. He proposes that 25 per cent. of the profits of every benefit performance in which members of the Fund participate shall be turned into the treasury of the Fund.

If the Directors accept his proposition, as they are expected to do next Monday, blank pledges will be sent to every manager, actor, actress, musician, singer, dancer, acrobat, property man, and machinist connected with the fund for their signatures. Those who sign these will thereby pledge themselves not to take part in any benefit performance unless a quarter of its profits are to be turned over to the charity that concerns them most.

Mr. Aldrich says the Fund will secure an additional yearly income of more than $20,000 by this means. In one year there were 678 benefit performances in American theatres. Of these only 23 were for actors, and only 11 were given to help along the work of the Actors' Fund.

Estimate of Texas's Sugar Yield.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 16.—Collector Burke's list of planters to whom licenses have been issued for the Federal sugar bounty shows the following estimated yield of sugar in Texas for the present season:

E. H. Cunningham, 6,000,000 pounds; L. A. Ellis, 3,000,000; T. W. House, 1,400,000; Ball, Hutchins & Co., 700,000; George B. Brently, 600,000; R. S. Willis, 5,500,000; Mrs. B. Bingham, 300,000, and William Dunavant, 300,000. These figures with the amounts of several small producers, make a total of 18,600,000 pounds of sugar.

ALMOST OVER THE BRIDGE WALL.

A Horse Meets with a Peculiar Accident, and Is Nearly Killed in Being Rescued.

A poor, lean, old, white horse, harnessed to a truck driven by Charles Powers of 217 Navy Street, Brooklyn, started to wend its weary way over the bridge about 6 o'clock last evening to Brooklyn.

A big, fat, black horse, harnessed to a truck driven by John S. Calhoun of 178 High Street, Brooklyn, was immediately in its wake. This horse was not weary and the driver was in a hurry.

The driveway on the bridge from New-York to Brooklyn has been narrowed several feet in consequence of the building of the new approach. The old masonry wall which divided the roadway from the wide, wide world, was about four feet high, while the new and temporary wall of wooden beams is about two feet high.

The poor, lean, old, white horse had got along to a point just west of William Street when the big, fat, black horse caught up with it. The rules of the bridge prohibit one truck from trying to pass another.

But John S. Calhoun, who was driving the big, fat, black horse, wanted to pass the poor, lean, old, white horse driven by Charles Powers. He tried to do so. As a result, the hind wheel of the truck drawn by the big, fat, black horse struck the front wheel of the truck drawn by the poor, old, lean, white horse.

This caused the poor, lean, old white horse to get upon its hind legs, and before its driver realized what had happened that poor, lean, old white horse was prone on its side over the railing, with its body resting on a three-foot ledge of mansonry and its head hanging fifty feet from the ground. The shafts and harness kept it from falling down to Williams Street below.

Then came Sergt. Hayes of the bridge police with ten of his men, twenty of the drivers of ttucks blocked by the accident, and about thirty other people to give advice to Charles Powers as to how he should rescue his poor, lean, old white horse from its perilous position. So long as the harness held that poor, lean, old white horse was all right, but if it gave way he would surely kick himself over the bridge and fall down upon the heads of the gaping crowd on William Street.

The policemen got ropes, which the truckmen and the other people helped them to slip around the body of that poor, lean, old white horse. After they had got about a dozen ropes tied to his legs, and around his body, and even around his neck, nearly all the men began to pull at the ends of the ropes. At the same time those who had not taken hold of the ropes began to cut the harness.

The poor, lean, old white horse began to grunt, and he would have died had not a physician, who was standing on the pedestrians' path above, called attention to the fact that he was being choked by the ropes around his neck. These ropes were then cut. Then with a strong pull and a long pull on the other ropes the policemen, the truckmen, and the other people hauled the poor, lean, old white horse back to the roadway.

Thousands of people in the streets below, on the pedestrians' path above, and on the neighboring roofs had watched this gallant rescue.

The poor, lean, old white horse was back on the roadway, but he was not on his feet. He had found being rescued such a grievous piece of work that he could not stand up. Then the policemen, the truckmen, and the other people lifted him to his feet. The crowd cheered.

The truck of Driver Powers was tied to the truck driven by Driver Calhoun, he who had driven the big, fat black horse, and the poor, lean, old white horse was tied to the tail of the truck he had been drawing. The procession then started across the bridge. The crowd cheered again.

It took fifty-five minutes to accomplish the rescue of the poor, lean, old white horse, and during that time Park Row was crowded with swearing truckmen, who wondered what delayed their journey to Brooklyn.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BISHOP.

Cardinal Gibbons's Silver Jubilee Celebration This Fall.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Twenty-five years ago to-day Cardinal Gibbons was elevated to a Bishopric in the Roman Catholic Church. Although his silver jubilee occurred to-day, yet there was no celebration of the event. The ceremonies that naturally attend upon such an occasion have been postponed until some time in October. The Cardinal is at Cape May enjoying a much-needed vacation.

It was at first intended to present Cardinal Gibbons with a handsome purse, but when he heard of the intention he at once notified Mgr. McColgan that he would accept no gift of money. If the Cardinal had decided to accept such a purse the amount would not have been short of $50,000.

The Cardinal was born in Baltimore on June 23, 1834. He was ordained a priest in Baltimore on June 30, 1861, by Archbishop Kendrick.

He was consecrated Bishop of Adramyttum in partibus infidelium, and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina on Aug. 16, 1868. On the death of Bishop McGill he was installed as Bishop of Richmond, Va., by the late Archbishop Bayly on Oct. 20, 1872.

He was installed Archbishop at the cathedral on Feb. 10, 1878. On March 17, 1887, he received the red hat of the Cardinalate in Rome at the hands of Pope Leo XIII., and on May 25 of the same year took possession of his titular church in Rome. On June 7, 1887, he returned to Baltimore.

MEXICAN BURIED TREASURES.

A Network of Passages Found Under Old Monasteries.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Aug. 16.—An elderly woman, once a nun of the Order of Santa Teresa De Jesus, has informed Gomez Del Campo, a prominent citizen, that in a corner of the Church of Las Vizicanas is buried $80,000. She declines to point out the exact spot.

Sundry subterranean passages have been discovered in the buildings in this city formerly occupied by convents and monasteries. The general direction of these passages leads to the belief that there exists, or existed, a regular network of them, affording a means of communication between the different religious houses, both in the city proper and the suburbs.

The fact that in one or two of them treasure has been found leads to the additional belief that at right angles to these passages there are others in which more treasures are concealed, the entrances to the last named passages being known, or having been known, only to the Superiors of the different orders, and particularly to those of the Jesuits.

Trouble in an Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A stormy meeting of stockholders and policy holders of the Total Abstinence Life Association was held here today to protest against the transfer of the policies held in the association to the Commercial Alliance Association of New-York.

Trouble has been brewing in the organization ever since the Attorney General took quo warranto action to prevent the officers from transferring the assets of the association to the New-York insurance company. At to-day's meeting President Singleton declared the association insolvent.

"Our mortuary liabilities," said he, "are about $50,000, and our assets about $95,000, with accrued interest. The assets are mostly in bonds of the East Tennessee Land Company."

It was decided to appoint a committee to investigate the standing of the association.

Mass Meetings for Repeal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having followed with intense anxiety and solicitude the action of Congress on the vitally important necessity of immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, and having noted the inclination of our Representatives and Senators to waste their time in idle talk, while the prosperity of the country is being impaired by each day's delay in performing their duty to the people, permit me to suggest the advisability of holding mass meetings of the people all over the country as a potent factor to bring Congress to its senses. The press, one of our most powerful weapons, should urge this step, and the people should express their views in the most vigorous and decided manner. Heroic treatment is necessary to make Congress do its duty! Let the vox populi be heard! C. A. W.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. J. P. Holland has resigned his position of Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion of the World's Fair that he may prepare for new labors as representative of the American exhibitors at the coming Antwerp Exposition. Mr. Holland became connected with the Chicago Exposition in December, 1890, and has been an able second to Major Handy, the chief of his department, in the accomplishment of the great amount of work the bureau has done. He has been of invaluable assistance to the working newspaper men of the country whose duties have called them to the fair.

—Ex-Premier Honoré Mercier of Quebec has published a letter thanking the French Canadians of New-England and the Americans who joined with them in extending sympathy and hospitality to him on his recent trip through that section "in the interest of the great cause, independence of Canada." Meanwhile the Government papers in Canada continue their criticisms of his tour, while some of the papers that sympathize with his views accuse him of having betrayed the cause of the French Canadians, and say that the fight for and against independence must be made in Canada.

—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison's lectures at Stanford University have been postponed until February, because, as is announced, he has other duties pressing upon his attention in the East. They will begin Feb. 10, and the series will run through to the middle of March. To most of them only the students will be admitted, but a few, which will be on some popular subjects, will be open to the general public.

—Dr. Bashford Dean of Columbia College will deliver a lecture before the International Fisheries Congress, to be held in Chicago in the early Fall. The doctor is at present at the Woods Holl Government laboratory, investigating the development of the sturgeon for the Fishery Commission.

—James Lynch and wife of Muncie, Ind., have recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the poorhouse, and the Superintendent made a special spread for them. They are both over ninety years old, and they enjoyed the festivities in spite of their deplorable surroundings.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Earsley of Montreal, Canada, have just completed a wedding journey that began a year ago and has extended quite around the world. They have visited Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Egypt, India, China, and Japan.

—Gov. William M. Fishback of Arkansas, who has been so ill that his life was despaired of, is now reported as rapidly recovering, with good prospects of being able to resume the discharge of his official duties.

—Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday Sunday in Gardiner, Me., where she is spending the Summer, the guest of her sister. Dr. Blackwell is in Chicago.

SMALL TALK.

—Secretary of State Cook of Georgia has found recently the long-lost ordinance that made the Empire State of the South originally a member of the Union. The Secession Convention demanded it in 1861 as a model for the ordinance of secession, and called upon Joseph E. Brown to produce it, but he couldn't find it, and sent what purported to be a printed copy. The original paper is tattered and torn, but still bears the great seal. Attached to it is a printed copy of the Constitution of the United States, which is referred to in the ordinance. The names of all the signers are intact.

—The will of the late Senator Randall Lee Gibson of Louisiana leaves the residue of his estate to the Tulane Educational Fund of New-Orleans. A codicil enjoins upon his sons that they endeavor early in life to realize that the only thing more difficult to build than an independent fortune and more easily lost is character, and that the only safe foundation of character is the Ten Commandments and Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

—Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation appealing to the people of the Keystone State to make the celebration of Pennsylvania Day at the Columbian Fair, which is set for Sept. 7, worthy of the Commonwealth. The invitation includes the tens of thousands who have gone out from Pennsylvania and become citizens of other States and those who are kindred with them in blood, sympathy, or interest.

—A long-suffering Philadelphia wife, whose husband came home Tuesday and began shooting bullets through the photographs of her relatives hanging on the parlor walls, protested that she wouldn't stand anything more from that man and had him arrested, which was a very proper thing for her to do.

—The price for the round-trip railroad ticket from Fabyans to the summit of Mount Washington has been reduced from $6 to $4, and is not too low now.

—The payroll of the Methodist Book Concern exceeds $250,000 annually.

NUGGETS.

—The Rev. Russell H. Conwell laughed heartily as he related the following: He was introduced to an audience at Scottdale, Penn., by a high-school boy, who said, substantially: "I am glad to introduce Mr. Conwell, whom we have expected with great pleasure. I hope the anticipation will exceed the realization."—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

—A Russian correspondent announces that the Czar's Government has enacted laws making duelists liable to "severe punishment." Six years in prison has been fixed as the penalty for killing an antagonist. The severity of the law evidently falls heaviest upon the man who gets killed.—*Chicago Record.*

—Head of the House—See here, Tom, you have done first rate this trip; but what's the use of spending $5 or $10 a day in telegraphing us your orders? Tom—Oh, that's all right. You had the goods all shipped before the customer could get in a countermand.—*Carpet Trade Review.*

—Tyser—We want a man who knows both how to keep his mouth closed and how to stave off the curious.

Applicant—I think I would suit you; I used to be clerk in an information bureau.—*Puck.*

—While there is a scarcity of currency in this section, bank bills are offered in the Senate and House every day with the object of giving us financial change. But few of them will pass, however.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—All that Kansas needs to have to make it a "howling wilderness" is just the wilderness.—*Cedar Rapids Gazette.*

CENTRAL AMERICA UNEASY.

The Feeling in Favor of a Mexican Protectorate Growing.

GUATEMALA, Aug. 16.—A generally uneasy feeling prevails throughout Central America, and the reported alliance of Salvador with Mexico for the maintenance of peace and to prevent general war is credited in some quarters.

The financial condition of all these countries, owing to continual turmoil, is bad, and undoubtedly a feeling is growing among merchants and planters not in politics in favor of a protectorate by the American Government. The division of Central America into five small republics, intensely jealous of one another, prevents the steady development of one of the most fertile regions on the earth. Foreign capital naturally avoids Central America, and the people do not share in the prosperity enjoyed by Mexicans in the City of Mexico.

It is absolutely denied here that any alliance exists between Mexico and Salvador. Mexico has no ambition in the direction of the acquirement of territory toward the south, although no doubt powerful business interests in Central America would welcome a Mexican protectorate in order to prevent disturbing revolutions. There is a growing sentiment against the rule of ambitious men, whose inability to guarantee peace is evident.

A report was current to-day that an arrangement had been made with the House of Bleichroeder for meeting the next five quarterly coupons of the European debt.

The news of the appointment of Edward C. Butler as Secretary of the United States Legation is well received, Mr. Butler being a master of the Spanish language and entirely competent through long experience in a clerical capacity in the service of the legation.

FIREMEN ARE READY FOR FUN

ALL THE BUSINESS OF THEIR CONVENTION IS FINISHED.

They Will Flock to Coney Island from all Quarters for the Big Parade, Races, and Games—The Last Stroke of Business Was Done Yesterday, When Firemen's Home Matters Were Discussed and Officers Were Chosen—A Banquet Untrammeled by Formalities.

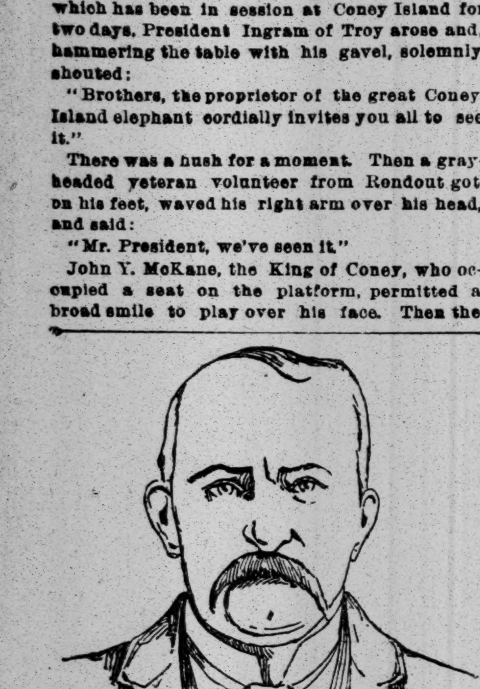
CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 16.—Just as a motion to adjourn was about to be put to the annual convention of the State Firemen's Association, which has been in session at Coney Island for two days, President Ingram of Troy arose and, hammering the table with his gavel, solemnly shouted:

"Brothers, the proprietor of the great Coney Island elephant cordially invites you all to see it."

There was a hush for a moment. Then a gray-headed veteran volunteer from Rondout got on his feet, waved his right arm over his head, and said:

"Mr. President, we've seen it."

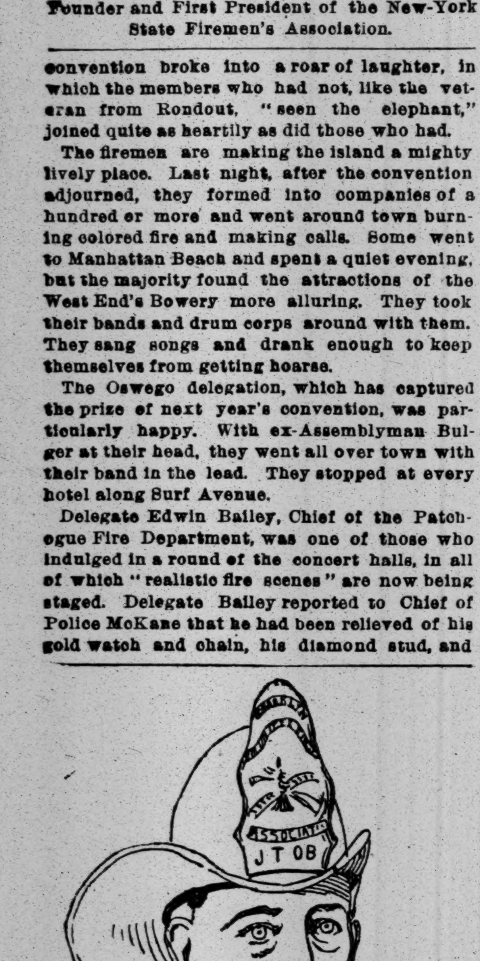
John Y. McKane, the King of Coney, who occupied a seat on the platform, permitted a broad smile to play over his face. Then the convention broke into a roar of laughter, in which the members who had not, like the veteran from Rondout, "seen the elephant," joined quite as heartily as did those who had.


W. P. Eshleman,
Founder and First President of the New-York State Firemen's Association.

The firemen are making the island a mighty lively place. Last night, after the convention adjourned, they formed into companies of a hundred or more and went around town burning colored fire and making calls. Some went to Manhattan Beach and spent a quiet evening, but the majority found the attractions of the West End's Bowery more alluring. They took their bands and drum corps around with them. They sang songs and drank enough to keep themselves from getting hoarse.

The Oswego delegation, which has captured the prize of next year's convention, was particularly happy. With ex-Assemblyman Bulger at their head, they went all over town with their band in the lead. They stopped at every hotel along Surf Avenue.

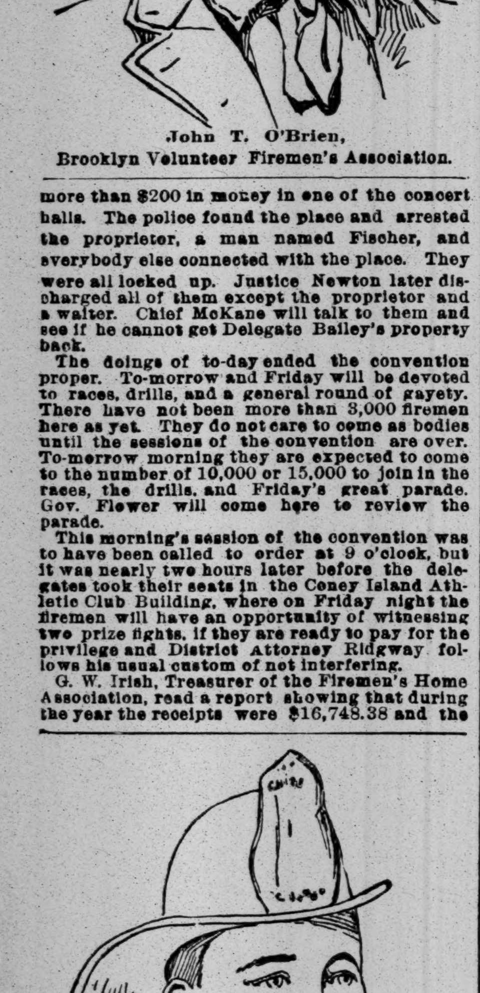
Delegate Edwin Bailey, Chief of the Patchogue Fire Department, was one of those who indulged in a round of the concert halls, in all of which "realistic fire scenes" are now being staged. Delegate Bailey reported to Chief of Police McKane that he had been relieved of his gold watch and chain, his diamond stud, and more than $200 in money in one of the concert halls. The police found the place and arrested the proprietor, a man named Fischer, and everybody else connected with the place. They were all locked up. Justice Newton later discharged all of them except the proprietor and a waiter. Chief McKane will talk to them and see if he cannot get Delegate Bailey's property back.


John T. O'Brien,
Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association.

The doings of to-day ended the convention proper. To-morrow and Friday will be devoted to races, drills, and a general round of gayety. There have not been more than 3,000 firemen here as yet. They do not care to come as bodies until the sessions of the convention are over. To-morrow morning they are expected to come to the number of 10,000 or 15,000 to join in the races, the drills, and Friday's great parade. Gov. Flower will come here to review the parade.

This morning's session of the convention was to have been called to order at 9 o'clock, but it was nearly two hours later before the delegates took their seats in the Coney Island Athletic Club Building, where on Friday night the firemen will have an opportunity of witnessing two prize fights, if they are ready to pay for the privilege and District Attorney Ridgway follows his usual custom of not interfering.

G. W. Irish, Treasurer of the Firemen's Home Association, read a report showing that during the year the receipts were $16,748.38 and the expenditures $16,572.25. There was a long discussion about the Firemen's Home on the question of who should have authority over it when it was completed. This resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:


George F. Kleist,
Assistant Chief Coney Island Fire Department.

Whereas, By resolutions heretofore adopted by this association, steps were taken to erect a home for disabled and indigent firemen of this State; that in furtherance of the object, and to preserve the legal rights of all concerned, another corporation was formed and known as the Volunteer Firemen's Home Association, the same to be auxiliary to this association in the project of collecting moneys and building said home.

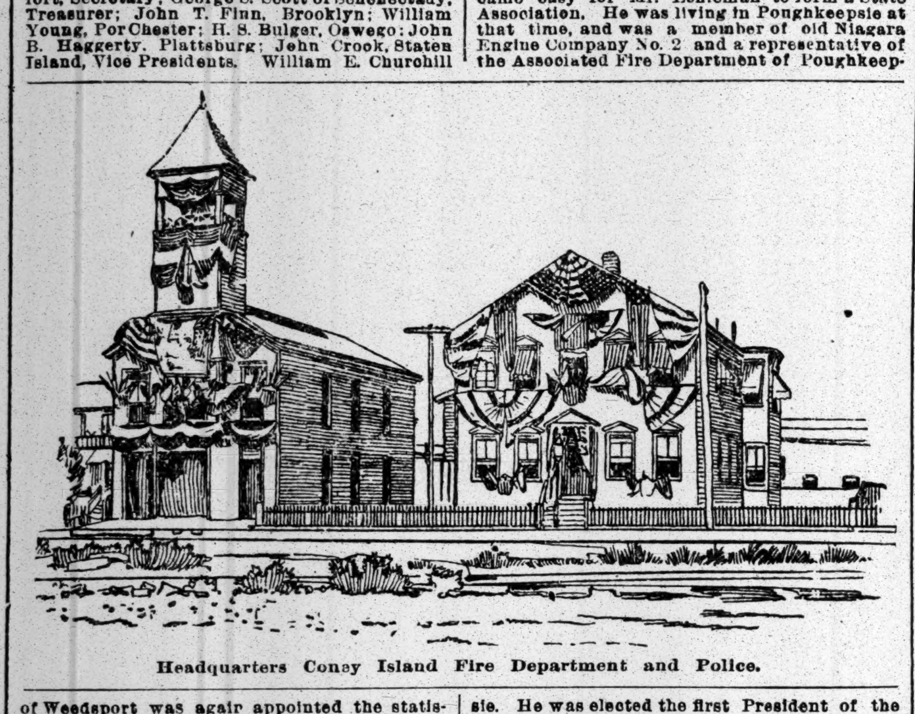
Whereas, The said Home Association undertook the task assigned, and has completed the building of said Home, which is now ready for occupancy, and the Board of Trustees of the Home Association are desirous of turning over said Home to this association as quickly as this association shall have its corporate power enlarged so as to carry out the purposes for which the home was projected and built.

Whereas, The Home Association having resolved to classify its Board of Trustees and retire those members each year, permitting this association to select all Trustees so fast as their several terms of office shall expire; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association shall elect at this convention those Trustees of the said Home Association, and at each annual convention hereafter, three Trustees. The term of said Trustees shall be five years.

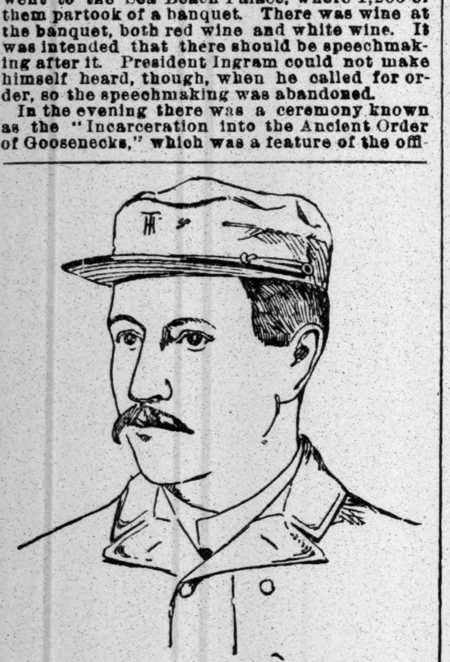
Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of said Home Association, with the Legislative Committee of this association, are hereby appointed a committee to apply to the Legislature of this State at its next session for an amendment to the act by which this association was incorporated, so that this association may lawfully hold title to said home and property and carry out the purposes and objects for which said home was built.

The election of officers for the coming year was taken up. Orange S. Ingram, Troy, was re-elected President without opposition. Other re-elections were Thomas Honohan of Frankfort, Secretary; George S. Scott of Schenectady, Treasurer; John T. Finn, Brooklyn; William Young, PorChester; H. S. Bulger, Oswego; John B. Haggerty, Plattsburg; John Crook, Staten Island, Vice Presidents. William E. Churchill of Weedsport was again appointed the statistician of the association. John B. Haggerty, Plattsburg; A. B. Brewster, Weedsport, and John Y. McKane, Coney Island, were elected Trustees of the Firemen's Home. It was voted to give $1,000 to the home.


Headquarters Coney Island Fire Department and Police.

After a short afternoon session, at which there was much discussion over the adoption of an official button other than that which has been worn for fifteen years, the motion for the adoption of the button being finally tabled, the delegates were lined up behind a band, and went to the Sea Beach Palace, where 1,200 of them partook of a banquet. There was wine at the banquet, both red wine and white wine. It was intended that there should be speechmaking after it. President Ingram could not make himself heard, though, when he called for order, so the speechmaking was abandoned.

In the evening there was a ceremony known as the "Incarceration into the Ancient Order of Goosenecks," which was a feature of the official programme at the Prospect House. The ceremony consisted of shaking hands and drinking.


John Schlosser
of Fishkill Landing.

The races and drills will begin at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning on the Brighton Beach track.

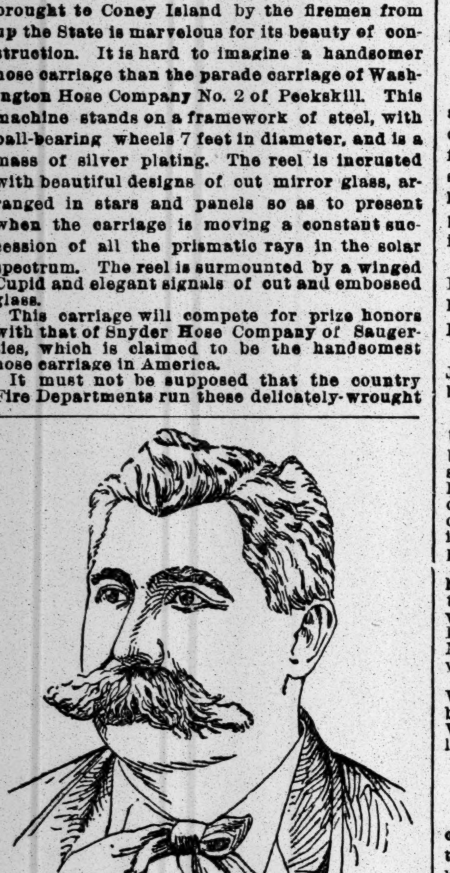
HOSE CARRIAGES FOR SHOW.

Machines That Are Built for Parades and Are Never Taken to Fires.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 16.—The apparatus brought to Coney Island by the firemen from up the State is marvelous for its beauty of construction. It is hard to imagine a handsomer hose carriage than the parade carriage of Washington Hose Company No. 2 of Peekskill. This machine stands on a framework of steel, with ball-bearing wheels 7 feet in diameter, and is a mass of silver plating. The reel is incrusted with beautiful designs of cut mirror glass, arranged in stars and panels so as to present when the carriage is moving a constant succession of all the prismatic rays in the solar spectrum. The reel is surmounted by a winged Cupid and elegant signals of cut and embossed glass.

This carriage will compete for prize honors with that of Snyder Hose Company of Saugerties, which is claimed to be the handsomest hose carriage in America.

It must not be supposed that the country Fire Departments run these delicately-wrought and handsome machines to fires. They have what are called jumpers, or ordinary built carriages to carry their hose. Their silver-plated machines are only for parade purposes. These machines often cost thousands of dollars' and it is said that the various Hudson River towns and cities between New-York and Albany, where the handsomest parade carriages in the world are found, contain a score or more hose trucks which cost all the way from $6,000 to $15,000. Notable among these are the carriages of Centennial and Washington Hose Companies of Peekskill, Lawson and Columbian Hose Companies of Newburg, Phœnix Hose Company of Poughkeepsie, Wiltwyck, Rapid, Weiner, Cornell, and Excelsior Hose of Kingston, and Snyder Hose Company of Saugerties. All of these will not be seen at the tournament at Coney Island, but they will be seen at the tri-State tournament up the river next month.


Patrick J. Gleason.

HAVE FOUGHT MANY FIRES.

Some of the Men at the Convention Who Are Known Far and Near.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 16.—John T. O'Brien is one of the veterans of the old Volunteer Fire Department in Brooklyn. He joined Clinton Engine Company No. 20 in May, 1861, when he was a lad of eighteen, and served as an active member until the disbandment of the company in 1864. He then joined Clinton Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, with which company he served until the formation of the paid Fire Department in 1869.

On the formation of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association, Mr. O'Brien became a member, and in 1888 he was elected one of the Board of Trustees. He served as Chairman of the Board for two years, and was again elected for three years in January of the present year. He is also a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Brooklyn; Mackenzie Post, No. 399, G. A. R.; The United Council, American Legion of Honor, No. 1,065, and about a dozen other orders and associations, and is an officer in the Court of Sessions of Kings County.

His circle of acquaintance is very large, he having been a delegate to the State Firemen's Conventions held in Herkimer in 1891, at Niagara Falls in 1892, and is now a delegate at the Coney Island Convention, being accredited to the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn.

U. P. Eshleman is now a resident of Flatbush, L. I. He organized the New-York State Firemen's Association in 1873. He had associated with him such stanch old firemen as Fire Chief Leonard, the famous old foreman of Ringgold Hose of Newburg; "Corneel" Burhaus, who was six times elected Chief Engineer of the Kingston (N. Y.) Fire Department; "Ike" Wood, that famous old fireman of Poughkeepsie, and George Weber, to whose memory loving hands have erected a life-sized statue in Montrepose Cemetery, at Rondout.

With such men associated with him, it became easy for Mr. Eshleman to form a State Association. He was living in Poughkeepsie at that time, and was a member of old Niagara Engine Company No. 2 and a representative of the Associated Fire Department of Poughkeepsie. He was elected the first President of the association, which he had founded at the first convention held in Oswego in 1873. He removed to Kansas, and has recently returned to the East.

Thomas A. Raymond of Rochester was twice elected President of the New-York State Firemen's Association. He was born in Rochester forty-one years ago. He ran with the machine until in 1881 he found himself made famous by being elected by acclamation President of the State association. He is now Chairman of the Executive Committee, and officiates as Deputy Supreme Gander of the Gooseneck Club of the State of New-York, to which, only such as have responded to the call of "Put her down hard on this side," a "gooseneck" in the old hand engine days, are eligible for membership.

John F. Schlosser is a Poughkeepsie lawyer and lives at Fishkill-on-Hudson. He is also a fireman. He was born in Poughkeepsie, and has run with the machine in that city and Fishkill ever since he was a schoolboy. He is a member of the Executive Committee, and has been Chairman of the Law Committee for several years. He is a partner of William H. Wood, State Assessor, and is President of Tompkins Hose at Fishkill-on-Hudson.

Henry Vance is a delegate from Greenwich, Washington County, and represents Rough and Ready Engine Company. He is a native of Greenwich and is thirty-one years old. He comes from up in the country where they make hardy men. He is Assistant Foreman of his company, and this is his first convention.

William F. Rafferty represents Kingston-on-the-Hudson. He was born in Kingston, and has lived all his life there. He is a delegate from Union Hose Company. He is Alderman of the Fourth Ward of Kingston.

Joseph A. Costello is an Alderman from Kingston. He is Alderman of the Fifth Ward, which has never had a Republican Alderman. He is a grocer. He is a member of Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Kingston.

George F. Kleist is a native of New-York who went to Coney Island eleven years ago. He is a butcher by business and a fireman by instinct. He is Assistant Chief of the Coney Island Department, and is now serving his fourth consecutive term. He is also a Constable of the Town of Gravesend, and stands very close to Chief John Y. McKane.

H. H. WARNER IN EUROPE.

His Trip Was Not Sudden, However, and is of a Business Nature.

H. H. Warner, the manufacturer of proprietary medicines at Rochester, N. Y., who has an office at 41 Broadway, this city, and who was forced to make an assignment some time ago, sailed for Europe early this month. Some of his creditors did not know of his intended departure and started sensational stories about its alleged suddenness and secrecy.

One story was that Mr. Warner had sold in Rochester a large part of his life insurance and had paid some debts, but that court officers had papers for debts to serve on him.

Mr. Warner's family is summering at the Thousand Islands. Mr. Warner did not go there before his departure for Europe.

Speaking to a reporter of her husband's trip, Mrs. Warner said: "He is in Europe because his presence is needed to straighten out the complications which followed his recent assignment. The English company to which he had sold the greater part of his business had a dispute with him concerning the stock he retained. He has gone over to protect his own interests.

"We knew he was going for some time before he sailed. We wanted to pass the Summer at the Thousand Islands, and it was decided, in view of Mr. Warner's expected departure for Europe, to hasten the marriage of our daughter Maud to Foree Parker, although the marriage was to have taken place in the Fall.

"The wedding took place on July 22. Mr. Warner expected to sail the following Saturday, but was detained by business for three weeks. We have heard from him three times since he left, and are expecting a letter from him soon."

Rain Needed for the Water Supply.

The long continued drought is telling on the city's stored supply of water, but the daily distribution in this city has not been, nor is it likely to be, reduced. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct said yesterday:

"A month ago we were distributing 175,000,000 gallons of water in the city daily. Of this we got 60,000,000 gallons from the Croton and Bronx Rivers, and 115,000,000 gallons from the storage reservoirs and lakes in the watershed. We still distribute the same quantity as we did last month, but there has been a shrinkage of one-third in the supply from the rivers, which has now fallen to 40,000,000 gallons per day, and we are obliged to take the remaining 135,000,000 gallons from the stored water in the watershed. At this rate the storage supply will last for three months."

Father and Daughter Burned.

Charles Wright of 208 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, and his twelve-year-old daughter, Grace, were both seriously burned at their home yesterday afternoon by the explosion of an oil lamp. The lamp exploded in their apartments on the third floor, and they received their injuries while extinguishing the flames. They were taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Peters.

The body of the Rev. Dr. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, who died at Peekskill Sunday, lay in state in the church yesterday. The funeral services will be held in the church this afternoon at 4 o'clock. They will be conducted by Bishop Potter.

IN AND ABOUT WALL STREET.

—The customs officers had another investigation yesterday of the cases of the Chinese passengers on the steamer Yucatan from Havana. Ten of them, who are on their way to China, were released, the Canadian Pacific Railway giving bonds of $200 for each of them. Of the other Chinamen on board all but one were released, the exception being held for further examination.

—By order of the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange the seat of M. L. Moses of Montgomery, Ala., was sold at public outcry on the Exchange for unpaid dues and assessments. It was bought by T. M. Robinson for $900.

—William W. Woodcock of Utica was appointed a clerk in the Appraiser's Office yesterday. William O'Neil of Milton, Ulster County, was made a messenger in the same department of the Customs Service.

Chicago Beach Hotel still open. A delightful Summer resort four blocks from the World's Fair. Warren F. Leland, Manager.—*Adv.*

THEY DODGED PROHIBITION

IOWA REPUBLICANS PRACTICALLY INDORSE LOCAL OPTION.

The Platform Refers the Question of Whisky Selling to the Legislative Districts—The Straight-Out Prohibitionists Given the Cold Shoulder—Chairman Lawrence's Remarkable Analysis of the Silver Problem—Frank D. Jackson Nominated for Governor.

For Governor—FRANK D. JACKSON of Polk County.
For Lieutenant Governor—WARREN S. DUNGAN of Lucas County.
For Supreme Judge—C. H. ROBINSON of Buena Vista County.
For Railroad Commissioner—J. W. LUKE of Chickasaw County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—HENRY SABIN of Polk County.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 16.—The Republican State Convention assembled this morning with every county in the State represented. Ex-Senator Harlan, who was a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, was made temporary Chairman, and made an hour's speech, favoring harmony in the Republican ranks. Prohibition, he said, was not one of the principles of Republicanism.

The speech was received with great applause, and at the close the venerable ex-Senator was the recipient of a generous demonstration. State Senator J. S. Lawrence of Sioux City was made permanent Chairman. When the balloting commenced there were wild scenes. Ex-Secretary of State Frank D. Jackson was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, and when the temperance plank relegating the prohibition question to the legislative districts was reached excitement ran high. Judge Struble was on the floor at once to offer an amendment striking out that part which said that the Legislature could maintain prohibition in counties where the sentiment was in favor of prohibition, but giving relief to counties where sentiment was against it. Judge Struble was a Prohibitionist, he said, and he was willing that the question should go the legislative districts, but he did not think he was ready to indorse local option, and that was what the resolution as reported amounted to.

Four hours were spent in the most heated debate. The platform as introduced by the committee was carried by a vote of 612 to 603 amidst great excitement, cheers on the one side and hisses on the other.

The convention was called to order by Chairman J. E. Blythe of the State Central Committee. Dr. A. L. Frisbie of the Congregational Church offered prayer, in which feeling reference was made to the present industrial and labor conditions. Chairman Blythe then introduced as temporary Chairman ex-Senator Harlan of Mount Pleasant as one of the "grand old men," not only of the State, but of the Nation. Ex-Senator Harlan, in taking the chair, said he believed there were enough intelligent Republicans present to inaugurate a movement that would result in overturning the Administration now in power at Washington. But the Republican Party must not allow itself to rely on past victories. Eternal vigilance, he said, was the price the Republicans must pay for present and future victories. Whether the party will win this year in Iowa would depend largely upon the action of this convention.

After the speech of ex-Senator Harlan, a roll call of districts was proceeded with for the selection of members of the various committees. The Committee on Resolutions appointed was as follows: S. M. Clark, Keokuk; George Hubble, Davenport; C. W. Mullin, Waterloo; K. K. Bailey, Decorah; Charles Ware, Cedar Rapids; H. L. Watterman, Ottumwa; T. J. Caldwell, Adel; M. L. Temple, Osceola; John Howatt, Stuart; T. D. Healy, Fort Dodge; A. B. Funk, Spirit Lake.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials the convention wrangled for half an hour over the order of business, consideration of a motion requiring the Committee on Resolutions to report before nominations having been moved. A roll call was ordered. Meanwhile the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for Chairman J. S. Lawrence of Sioux City. For the other offices the temporary officers were made permanent. Mr. Lawrence was then introduced, and amid much applause commenced the delivery of his address as presiding officer. He made an effort to grapple with the silver question. He said, in part:

"The Democratic Party has declared for free coinage, as have most of their allies, namely, the People's Party and the Prohibition Party, while the Republican Party has declared for bi-metallism and for a dollar which shall be accepted everywhere for its face value. Bimetallism has been defined to be the declaring of a fixed ratio of exchange for certain purposes between the two metals when used as money, debts being paid at the option of the debtor in coin of either metal, and that the existence of this fixed ratio for the purpose of currency would control and regulate the market price of the two metals so as to prevent it from varying in any material degree from the fixed legal ratio of the currency. So that it is claimed for bimetallism "that upon the slightest indication that one of the metals is becoming relatively scarce, the pressure of demand is removed from it and brought to bear upon the other. The law of the double standard, therefore, operates through supply and demand, which all admit to be the only factors entering into the creation of value."

Bimetallism in my judgment is right; bimetallism will be in time conceded to be right; all the nations that are now monometallists will in time become bimetallists, because it is the demand of the common people. But for the United States at this time to stand alone would be most unwise and result most disastrously to all our interests. That such would be the result, the experiment that we have already made in the purchase of silver furnishes abundant proof. Theoretically considered, it is true that there is no middle ground to stand upon. The masses must be either monometallists or bimetallists.

And yet the third system, called the "limping standard," gold being in reality the true metallic standard, but having at its side an immense quantity of silver in circulation, seems at present to be the only practical solution of the difficulty. This latter method is akin to the method adopted by England, Germany, France, and other countries. They style themselves monometallists for the reason that the white money is used at home and the gold is employed in international exchange, and this method, so far as the experience of these countries goes, seems to meet all the necessary requirements of business, and hence they decline to change their present position. This would be practically our condition if the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill were repealed, for the reason that we would then have gold as the metallic standard, which would be the basis of all our money and which would answer for our international exchange, and the silver which we have on hand would be used at home to give us the necessary amount of money in circulation. The adoption of this method would stop the inflow of silver and would restore to the people of the United States confidence among themselves and the confidence which has been lost in us by the people of the Old World.

The trouble is not a scarcity of money, because, while we have less money per capita than France, we have a greater per capita than many countries, including England, and yet England always seems to be supplied with an abundance of money. If an international agreement could be reached whereby the link between the two metals could be formed, fixing the ratio, whether it were 16 to 1 or what ever it might be, it would seem, judging from experience and the best thought of this country, that such an arrangement would solve for all of us this question. But the Republican Party goes no further than this, and all the time insists upon having, no matter what arrangements may be entered into, a dollar which shall be a dollar in the hands of all persons in all parts of the Union and, if possible, in all parts of the world.

Stop the use of good money and you stop credit and substitute distrust, and in the wake of distrust follows commercial bankruptcy, capital locked up, labor unemployed, starvation, ruin. This is the ultimate result of bad money. The extent of such a crisis simply depends upon the extent to which bad legislation on these economic questions is persisted in. Good money is money which will be accepted everywhere in exchange. At present, the nations of the earth have decreed for gold. Let the United States then put itself in sympathy with the other nations, and the result to us will be renewed advancement. The clouds of depression will roll away, and the star of prosperity will come forth again, shedding its warmth and light of gladness to every palace and hovel in our land. We hold the advocates of free coinage responsible for the present position, and hence hold the Democratic Party responsible, which again and again has advocated and defended the baleful system. Free coinage as now presented is not bimetallism. Bimetallism is the solution which will in time be adopted by all nations, which will be hurried by the United States acting now in conformity with other nations. Bimetallism is right."

At the close of Chairman Lawrence's address an attempt was made to delay the nomination of Governor until after the report of the Committee on Resolutions had been received. After an hour spent in discussing the project, and the committee not appearing, the convention proceeded to select a candidate for Governor. Ten candidates were placed before the convention and a ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 1,204; necessary to choice, 603; Frank D. Jackson, 493½; Lafayette Young, 241⅓; F. M. Drake, 154; J. A. Lyons, 84⅓; E. S. Ormsby, 81; W. H. Torbert, 67⅓; F. S. Coffin, 18; Albert Head, 59; D. B. Henderson, 3⅓; James Harlan, 2.

A second ballot was taken and Jackson receiving more than 800 votes, his nomination was made unanimous. The nominee is in New-York on business and has not been in Iowa for two weeks.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Chairman S. M. Clark, editor of the Keokuk *Gate City* and was in part as follows:

In going into another general election it is admissible to call public attention to the fact, as a test of the two great political parties, that the campaign of the Democratic Party in the election of 1892 has proved false, and the claims made by the Republican Party have proved true. Not an allegation made by the Democratic Party as to the McKinley law or reciprocity, not a claim of the vaunted good results of Democratic success has come true.

When President Cleveland said in his recent message to Congress that our unfortunate financial plight "with the evil conditions" he depicted was "principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the General Government," he omitted the largest producing cause. This is the sinister effect of the threatened Democratic attempt to overthrow protection and a protective tariff as embraced in the McKinley measure.

For the relief of the people, to get stability to business and security to debtors and creditors alike, the law should provide that the payment of debt shall be the return of equivalent purchasing power, estimated by land, rent, interest, and the wages of labor.

We are in favor of obtaining both gold and silver money as unlimited legal tender for the payment of debts, and in doing this Congress shall provide that every dollar, whether gold, silver, or paper, shall be kept of equal value.

It is our belief that the assaults made upon the system of pension by this Administration because in a few cases pensions were alleged to be fraudulently obtained is a pretext to attack and destroy the whole system, and is a menace to the honor of our brave and deserving national defenders.

Prohibition is no test of Republicanism. The General Assembly has given to the State a prohibitory law as strong as any that has ever been enacted by any country. Like any other criminal statute its retention, modification, or repeal must be determined by the General Assembly, elected by and in sympathy with the people, and to them is relegated the subject to take such action as they may deem just and best in the matter maintaining the present law in these portions of the State, where it is now, or can be made, efficient, and giving the localities such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will best serve the cause of temperance and morality."

The liquor plank in the platform resulted in a long-drawn-out controversy. Pandemonium reigned for the next two hours, and speeches were made by a score of delegates. The nominee for Governor is an anti-Prohibitionist, but the liquor plank in the present form was regarded by many as going too far.

Judge J. R. Struble of Toledo moved to amend it by striking out the closing portion, which asks the Legislature "to maintain the present law in those portions of the State where it is now or can be made efficient and give to other localities such methods of controlling and regulating the liquor traffic as will serve the cause of temperance and morality." The amendment, however, was rejected by a vote of 590 to 613, and the platform as a whole was adopted by about the vote by which the amendment was defeated.

The change in the policy of the Republican Party in Iowa indicated by the vote to-day is sweeping, and the subject excited comment to-night. The convention's action means the certain repeal of the prohibitory law by the next Legislature, as the Democratic Party has always opposed it.

The convention completed its work by the nomination of the following: Lieutenant Governor—Warren S. Dungan of Chariton. Supreme Judge—C. H. Robinson of Stormlake. Railroad Commissioner—J. W. Luke of New-Hampton. State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry Sabin of Des Moines.

Frank D. Jackson, who has just been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Iowa, arrived at the Astor House, this city, last night. He received many callers, who came to offer congratulations during the evening.

SENATOR HILL DOES NOT FORGET.

The Secret of His Fight Against O'Ferrall in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Col. Charles T. O'Ferrall, the steadfast friend of Mr. Cleveland in Virginia when it was not so easy to be a Cleveland man as it is to-day, will be nominated to-morrow for Governor of Virginia, and possibly without opposition enough to make it worth while to count the votes against him.

This result has been apparent since the delegates began to be elected. When Col. O'Ferrall wins, Senator Hill will once more feel the sting of defeat, for he has been taking as much interest in the contest in Virginia as if it were one in New-York. His opposition to Col. O'Ferral comes over from the last session of Congress, when O'Ferrall, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, defied the Hill men and brought in a report against Rockwell, who was called "Hill's member." In a speech on that case, O'Ferrall sent some hot shots at Hill and declared for Cleveland in good round terms.

Hill has not forgiven O'Ferrall and he imagines that he has personal strength enough in the Old Dominion to beat him. It will be interesting to note a little later, just to what extent this supposed control over the politics of Virginia is real. None of the candidates for Governor appears to be running as a Hill candidate, and it is likely that if any one of them had started out as a Hill man, O'Ferrall's chances would be a great deal better than they are now.

Senator Hill's campaign of anti-Cleveland politics has commanded his personal attention. He has been taking a very active part in the contest against the nomination of O'Ferrall, and the hopes of the anti-Administration men in that State have recently rested chiefly on his efforts. Senator Hill's intrigues have not been confined to one section, but have extended into both the seashore and highland regions of Virginia. Last week he sent for local leaders who controlled delegations and urged them to turn against O'Ferrall, the members of the State convention under their control, saying that it was only cowardice that prevented such a rally as would defeat the nomination of the Cleveland candidate.

Among the Virginia leaders upon whom the New-York Senator expended his persuasive eloquence is a "tidewater" politician who expects the appointment to a very important local office under the Treasury Department. This leader declined to give a favorable answer to Senator Hill's proposals, and, with friends who were aware of the attempted negotiations, consulted trusted advisers here on the subject. The result in this instance was that the Senator's overtures met with no favorable response. Without regard to whether or not support of O'Ferrall would secure the office, there was no apparent adequate advantage to be gained by defying the instructions of constituencies in the interest assumed to be represented by ex-Gov. Hill.

Simultaneously with the attempt upon the Democrats in the vicinity of the Virginia capes a like transaction was under way with leaders of Congressional and State Senatorial Districts in the northerly part of the State, and not far from Washington. In both cases, and, in fact, in nearly all of a similar character, the men whom David B. Hill sought to reach had been active advocates of his nomination to the Presidency last year. It is the list of his canvass for the Chicago nomination that has formed the basis of this year's anti-Cleveland intrigue of the New-York Senator in Virginia politics. The advance on Northern Virginia has, up to date, met with no better success than the expedition to the lowlands.

Hill's busiest friends and those most familiar with his purposes have, during the past three days, freely discussed his course, for certain it is that whenever Senator Hill can covertly put any obstacle in the path of the Administration he is ready and eager to do so, and energetic in creating opportunities when they do not naturally present themselves.

Judge O'Brien Criticises a Lawyer.

Judge O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, made an open criticism of a lawyer, who, he said, had resorted to the columns of the newspapers to attack him in regard to a case that came up before him the other day. The action referred to was that of the Standard Gaslight Company, which applied for a mandamus to compel Commissioner of Public Works Daly to issue permits to the company to open streets and to lay gas mains, or to punish him for contempt for having refused a previous order granted by Judge Lawrence.

Judge O'Brien examined the case and sustained Commissioner Daly on the ground that the Corporation Counsel had appealed from the order, and that this appeal acted as a stay. A couple of days later articles appeared in several newspapers condemning the action of the Judge and insinuating that he was a party to a "Tammany job."

These articles, Judge O'Brien declared, seemed to him to have been instigated by the counsel in the case. Reference was also made in the articles to the fact that the counsel had not received an opportunity to submit his brief in the case. In regard to that statement Judge O'Brien stated that the counsel had not applied for permission to put in briefs, or it would have been granted him.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 12:45 A. M. Wednesday to 1:30 A. M. Thursday.)

12:45 A. M.—24 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Otto Sampter; damage, $400; cause unknown.
2 A. M.—46 Vesey Street; Michael & Strauss; damage, contents, $1,000; building, $500; cause unknown.
2:15 A. M.—396 Third Avenue; Charles Doeffner; damage, $15; cause unknown.
2:45 A. M.—88 Tenth Avenue; Edward B. Jordan, damage, trifling, cause unknown.
8:30 A. M.—339 East Eleventh Street; Joseph Terry; damage trifling; cause, oil stove explosion.
3:05 P. M.—177 Christie Street; Morris Daubler; damage, $100; cause unknown.
3:10 P. M.—414 West Fifty-second Street; Sarah Barton; damage, $25; cause unknown.
5 P. M.—103 Broome Street; Ida Yerlish; damage trifling; insured; cause, oil stove upset.
8 P. M.—2,326 Third Avenue; Harry L. Davis; damage, $300; cause unknown.
8:30 P. M.—113 Sheriff Street; Herman Davis; damage, trifling; insured; cause, lamp falling off table.
11:15 P. M.—329 Amsterdam Avenue; Spencer Aldrich; damage, $10; insured; cause, blazing ash barrel.
11:20 P. M.—195 Worth Street; awning; damage trifling; cause unknown.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—Turpentine quiet and firm at 23c; resin steady; 80c for good strained.

"MACHINE" LEADERS LOSERS

SOME RESULTS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK FAILURE.

Other Brooklyn Banks in a Sound Condition—Stormy Meeting of Commercial Directors—Talk of a Reorganization—The Depository of Democratic "Machine" Leaders and Contractors—President Keeney Long a Favored City Contractor—Queer Banking Methods.

The Directors of the suspended Commercial Bank in Brooklyn were in secret session for three hours yesterday at the office of William N. Dykman, counsel for the bank, at 191 Montague Street.

President Seth L. Keeney and nearly all of the Directors were present at the meeting, and the condition of the bank and the question of resuming business were discussed at length, but no decision was reached. The bank examiners were not ready with a statement, and therefore little could be done by the Directors. The board adjourned, subject to the call of the President. The statement of the Examiners is promised by Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department in a day or two, and it was understood among the Directors that another meeting will most likely be held on Saturday to determine finally whether a reorganization of the bank is possible.

One of the Directors who was present at yesterday's meeting said afterward that there was a strong division of sentiment among the Directors on the question of resuming business. According to this authority there was a somewhat acrimonious discussion on this point, and some things which would sound unpleasant in polite banking circles were said in reference to "wildcat" banking and the alleged methods which one of the officials of the Commercial has adopted. Some of the Directors, the gentlemen said, were in favor of putting the bank into the hands of a receiver at the earliest practicable time.

The general opinion of people who are intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Commercial Bank is, that there is little probability of a resumption of business. President Keeney and Director Elbert Snedeker are said to be in favor of reorganization.

Whatever may be the outcome of the peculiar tangle into which the affairs of this old State bank have come, no other bank or financial institution of Brooklyn is likely to be affected. The other banks and the trust companies of Brooklyn are in a sound financial condition, as is shown by their last quarterly reports. The methods of banking which prevail among them are radically different from those which led to such disastrous results in the case of the Commercial Bank. They are more conservatively managed. This fact could not be better shown than by comparing the condition of the Commercial Bank at the time of its last quarterly report to the State Banking Department with the condition of two of the other leading State banks in Brooklyn at the same time, for instance, the Brooklyn Bank and the Mechanics' Bank.

In round figures, the Commercial Bank at the time of its last quarterly report had $928,000 of its money invested in loans and discounts. According to the statements made by Director Rowland and Attorney Dykman since the suspension, $750,000 of this was in discounts and commercial paper leaving only $178,000 invested in temporary loans. In other words, over 80 per cent. of the bank's money was invested in discounted paper, chiefly of contractors and builders. The bank had only $19,500 to draw against in New-York banks on account of exchanges, and the stock of bills and specie on hand was $41,000. The bank owned $65,000 in stocks and bonds. The deposits were $990,500.

The Brooklyn bank at that time had $1,460,000 invested in loans and discounts, of which $934,000 was in loans and $512,000 in discounts. This was less than 30 per cent. in discounts. In New-York banks to draw against there was $322,000; the bills and specie amounted to $210,000 and there was $123,000 in stocks and bonds. The deposits were $1,760,000.

At the same time the Mechanics' Bank had $2,711,000 invested in loans and discounts. There was to its credit in New-York banks $174,000, and it had on hand $285,000 in bills and specie. The deposits were $2,568,000.

It will be seen by this comparison that the Brooklyn Bank had over five times as much money or securities at its disposal as the Commercial Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank had nearly four times as much.

The Brooklyn Bank had a surplus of $200,000 on a capital of $300,000, and its stock was quoted at $200. The Commercial Bank had a surplus, by its statement, of $115,000 on a capital of $108,000, and its stock was quoted at only $160.

The Commercial Bank was one of the chief depositories of the private funds of the regular Democratic "machine" leaders of Brooklyn and of the members of the "Ring," and a good many of them were caught without warning in the suspension.

It was learned yesterday on the authority of a Director of the Commercial that James Shevlin, the most trusted lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County regular Democracy, was one of the leading depositors, and had kept his spare cash in that bank for a long time. The extent to which Mr. McLaughlin's right bower was caught was not made known, but an intimate friend of the political leader said that Mr. Shevlin would have felt much better if the sum had been considerably smaller.

Thomas F. Nevins, Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, was another big Democratic "machine" leader who was pointed out by less important depositors as being of their number, and it was said that Mr. Nevins's friends in the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company had also lost heavily. A part of the funds of that company were said to be on deposit in the Commercial Bank at the time of the failure.

Edward Gorman, one of the favored Brooklyn contractors, was another of the victims, according to a Director of the Commercial Bank.

Seth L. Keeney, the President of the Commercial Bank, for many years has been a favored contractor under successive Democratic administrations in Brooklyn, and either on his own account or in open or secret partnership, he has had a part of many of the largest contracts for public improvements. His influence and prestige as a favored contractor, and his business relations with other favored contractors, as a partner, surety, or backer, drew to the Commercial Bank a large number of builders and contractors. The failure of no other bank in Brooklyn would have affected so many members of the Democratic "ring."

President Keeney is connected with a number of large Brooklyn enterprises. In a book published recently by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, of which Mr. Keeney is part owner, there is a biographical sketch of the President of the Commercial Bank. In that sketch he is named as a director in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, the Brooklyn Warehouse Company, the Brooklyn Eagle Company, the E. W. Bliss Company, Limited, and many other local and Western corporations, the names of which are not specified.

Since the failure of the Commercial Bank the Brooklyn *Eagle* has announced for Mr. Keeney that one of the Western corporations in which he was interested was the mining concern in which G. L. Hassell was interested.

A Director of the Commercial Bank said yesterday that from $200,000 to $300,000 would be required to put the bank on its feet again.

The sudden reappearance of Anthony Barrett in Brooklyn yesterday gave rise to a story to the effect that he was negotiating, in behalf of President Frederick Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, to control the stock of the Commercial Bank in case a reorganization was decided upon. Mr. Uhlmann is interested in the project to build two more bridges across the East River. He also has other Brooklyn interests in addition to his stock in the elevated railroads, and he is said to be desirous of controlling a bank in Brooklyn in order to have a basis for his financial operations.

A prominent Brooklyn bank official yesterday related the following incident to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to illustrate the kind of banking which the Commercial was indulging in at the time of its suspension:

"On the Monday and Tuesday following the failure," said this gentleman, "two men came into my bank and asked to open accounts. One of the men I knew, the other I had never seen. The man whom I knew said he had discounted $15,000 in notes at the Commercial Bank on the strength of a deposit of $2,000 a few days before the failure. He wanted our bank to do the same thing. I looked at his paper and saw that it was not bankable. He did not open an account with us.

"The other man said that he had been a depositor in the Commercial Bank, and had been in the habit of discounting notes there. He usually kept a balance of about $1,000 in bank, he said, and on the strength of that was allowed to discount $4,000 to $5,000 in notes. He asked us to let him do the same thing. With great assurance he argued for half an hour that his paper was 'perfectly good,' and he appeared to be astonished and offended when we declined to accommodate him. He had no rating in *Bradstreet's*, and there was no ground on which any conservative bank could do business with him.

"With these two instances coming under my notice so soon after the failure of the Commercial Bank, I was naturally led to wonder if the notes of many more such men were numbered among the $750,000 in discounted notes and commercial paper which the Commercial Bank was said to have on hand at the time of its suspension."

ROBBED OF ALL THEIR SAVINGS.

Two Masked Burglars Do Cowardly Work in Ravenswood.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 16.—A daring masked burglary was perpetrated at 3 o'clock this morning in the Ravenswood section of this city. It was entirely successful, the burglars getting away with $450, the savings of years of Patrick Leahn and his aged wife, who were the victims of the robbery.

The Leahns live at 585 Vernon Avenue. Their home is a plain and unsubstantial little structure, the last the average burglar would consider promising. It is evident that the thieves knew of the old couple's frugality and that the robbery of the house would be profitable.

Leahn is employed as night watchman in the Standard Oil Works. His wife and nephew, William Kelly, a boy of nineteen, are the sole occupants of the house at night. At 3 o'clock this morning Mrs. Leahn was awakened by the crash of glass. She saw a man with a handkerchief tied over his face bound into her room through the window. She screamed but once. Before she could repeat it the intruder had the muzzle of a cocked pistol at her temple, and declared with an oath that he would blow out her brains if she made another sound.

Her outcry had awakened her nephew, young Kelly, who sprang from his bed in an adjoining room. As he did so the second burglar was at his side and a pistol's point was pressed against his head. The thief ordered Kelly back to bed or take the choice of being dropped dead. Completely terrified, the youth did as he was bidden.

Leaving him, the second burglar, who was also masked by a handkerchief, went to his pal's assistance, and, while the latter held old Mrs. Leahn safe, he went rummaging through the bureau. Stowed away snugly he found the little hoard and slipped it into his pocket. Satisfied that they had got all that was worth while, the two thieves warned Mrs. Leahn against giving an alarm, sprang out of the window, and disappeared.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

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Attempt to release prisoners from the Queens County Jail.
A Canadian banker's advice to the President and Congress.
Mexican opinion of the President's message.
Controller Myers on the way to get rapid transit.
Creditors of Herter Brothers, builders, satisfied.
A Brooklyn man dies suddenly in a hotel.
Public improvements in New-York to go on.
Currency still at a premium.
Chicago Produce Markets and state of trade.
Court calendars and referees.

Page 10.

Yesterday's games of baseball.
Commercial Affairs.
Live stock and foreign markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino. Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

MILHAU'S ELIXIR OF CALISAYA has an immediate and beneficial effect on one's strength, appetite, and nerves. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.
At druggists' and country stores.

One Great Merit
of that Beautifier of the Teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth and improving the breath it stands alone.

Buy the best, my own make Dress Shirts. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSON, 371 6th Av., above 23d St., also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews growth and color.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W.
Either style if you wear a low collar.

DIED.

Alpers, Henry F.
Anderson, Genevra R.
Appleton, Caroline A.
Baker, Joseph P.
Brainerd, George W.
Bronson, Anna Louise.
Bruns, Phil.
Embury, Susan P.
Graves, Walter.
Griffith, Regina (N.) R.
Lusk, Julia.
Peters, Thomas McC.
Wells, Jennie M.
Wood, Sarah A.

ALPERS.—At Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 15, HENRY F. ALPERS of Westfield, N. J., aged 43 years.
Funeral services from his late residence on Thursday, at 4:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. at 3:30 and 3:45 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at her residence, Upper Montclair, N. J., GENEVRA R., wife of Frank P. Anderson.
Funeral services at residence, North Mountain Av., Friday, at 2:30 P. M., upon arrival of the 1:30 train, (from New-York,) N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R.

APPLETON.—On Monday, Aug. 14, at Cranstons-on-the-Hudson, CAROLINE A., widow of George S. Appleton.
Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER.—On Monday, Aug. 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, George T. Bourne, Bristol, R. I., JOSEPH P. BAKER of New-York City and Paris, France, aged 76 years.
Funeral at Bristol. Interment at Greenwood, at convenience of family.

BRAINERD.—At Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1893, GEORGE W. BRAINERD of New-York City, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services from Christ's Church, Sheffield, on Friday, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

BRONSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, ANNA LOUISE BRONSON.
Funeral at the residence of her son, Robt. S. C. Fuller, Locust Valley, L. I., Friday, Aug. 18, 1893.

BRUNS.—At his residence, No. 128 East 31st St., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, PHIL BRUNS, aged 56 years.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 11 A. M.

EMBURY.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 16, SUSAN P. EMBURY, widow of Abraham B. Embury.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 140 West 72d St., New-York City, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAVES.—At his Yonkers home, Aug. 15, WALTER GRAVES, son of the late Edwin Graves, formerly of Morristown, N. J.
Funeral at the residence of Mrs. Carman F. Randolph, Yonkers, N. Y., Thursday, 10:30 A. M. Interment at Morristown, N. J., on arrival of 2 P. M. train from New-York.

GRIFFITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1893, at Bethlehem, N. H., REGINA (NINA) RADER GRIFFITH.
Interment private in Greenwood.

LUSK.—In Enfield, Conn., Aug. 16, JULIA LUSK, aged 71, daughter of the late Sylvester Lusk.
Funeral services at her late residence, Friday, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.

PETERS.—Sunday, Aug. 13, the Venerable THOMAS MCCLURE PETERS, S. T. D., rector of St. Michael's Church and Archdeacon of New-York.
Funeral services in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., Thursday, Aug. 17, at 4 o'clock.
Holy communion at 7:30 and 9 A. M.
Clergy are requested to bring robes and meet in vestry room at 3:30.
Trustees of the Sheltering Arms, Children's Fold, Shepherd's Fold, House of Rest for Consumptives, and officers and Executive Committee of the New-York P. E. City Mission Society are invited to meet at the same place and time.
The casket will be open in the church on Wednesday from 3 to 8 P. M. and on Thursday until noon.

WELLS.—Suddenly, Aug. 15, at East Orange, N. J., JENNIE M., wife of Frederick S. Wells.
Funeral Friday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock.

WOOD.—Suddenly, at Huntington, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1893, SARAH A., widow of John F. Wood.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.
Office, 380 6th Av.,
Corner 23d St., New-York.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARLY DEPRESSION FOLLOWED BY A SHARP RALLY.

Covering by Frightened Bears Forces Prices Upward—Early Losses Wiped Out and Net Gains Scored—The Declaration of the Usual Dividend by Burlington Turns the Market—A Rally Extending to More Than Six Points—The Active List Heavily Oversold.

NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The market opened at fractional declines, but there was no marked pressure to sell, as many suspected there would be, on the announcement of the Northern Pacific receivership. That that event had been pretty thoroughly discounted was evident from the fact that the preferred stock carried a premium for loaning. The first sale was made at 15¼, and that price proved to be the lowest of the day. The stock closed at 17⅜, having sold at 17½, a net advance of 1¼ points.

Prices sagged in the early trading. Burlington was especially weak, selling down to 73 on the apprehension that the Directors, who were in session during the morning, might reduce the rate of dividend. The other Grangers were also weak on rumors that their dividends were in danger of being passed altogether. But when word came that the Burlington Directors had declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. the bears became alarmed and started covering their short contracts. This inaugurated an upward movement, which continued until the close of business and resulted in all the active stocks ending fractionally higher than yesterday. The rally in the afternoon extended to 6⅝ points in General Electric, 3¼ in Sugar, 3 in Chicago Gas, Northwestern, and Burlington, 2¼ in Rock Island, 2⅛ in Western Union, 1⅞ in St. Paul, 1¾ in Lake Shore, 1½ in New-York Central, 1¼ in Missouri Pacific, and 1⅛ in Louisville and Nashville. The trading was somewhat more active than on recent days, and was fairly well distributed.

There were very few influential developments during the day, barring the Burlington dividend. So far as known there were no new engagements of gold for import into this country. The Clearing House neither issued nor canceled any certificates, and the amount outstanding is $37,015,000. The demand for currency continued active at a premium of 2 to 2½ per cent., the brokers paying 1½ to 2 per cent. for it. Most of the currency purchased is going out of town, principally to the South. The slow progress Congress is making with financial legislation causes much discontent, but the disposition is to await the end with complacency.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	29½	29½	29½	29½	28	29¼	3
American Express	109	109	109	109	104	110	1
*American Sugar Refining	70¼	73¾	70	73½	73	73¼	11,549
*American Sugar Refining pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	73	74	100
American Telegraph & Cable	72	72	72	72	69½	71	10
*American Tobacco	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	57	59	100
American Tobacco pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	..	..	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15	15¼	14¼	15¼	15	15¼	6,328
Baltimore & Ohio	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	64½	67	100
Brunswick Company	4	4	4	4	3	5	100
Canada Southern	42	42	40¾	41½	41	42	660
Canadian Pacific	71½	71½	71½	71½	72¼	..	100
Central Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	135
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	14	14	14½	14½	200
Chicago Gas	48	50¼	47¼	49⅝	49½	49⅝	24,121
Chicago & Alton	126	126	126	126	..	..	132
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51½	51½	51½	51½	51	..	100
Chicago & Northwestern	94¼	95	92	95	94¾	95	6,600
Chicago & Northwestern pf	134	134	134	134	..	..	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	75	76	73	75⅞	75¾	76	22,970
C., C., C. & St. Louis	32	32	31½	32	32½	33	918
C., M. & St. Paul	51½	51½	50⅝	52½	52⅜	52½	36,222
C., M. & St. Paul pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	110	111	160
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	57	57½	55¼	57½	57¼	57½	10,635
Colorado & Hocking Coal	6	6	6	6	5½	6½	400
Columbus Hock. Val. & Toledo	15	15	15	15	15	15½	314
Delaware & Hudson	111	111	109⅞	110½	110	110½	1,035
Delaware, Lack. & Western	134½	135	134½	135	134	135	1,130
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	10	9½	10	10	11	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	30	31	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	16¼	17⅜	16¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	2,310
Evansville & Terre Haute	88	88	88	88	85¼	88	10
General Electric	37	43⅝	37	42½	42⅜	42⅝	19,900
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	100	107	200
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	7½	100
Houston & Texas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	..	200
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	90	91	60
Iowa Central pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¼	18	130
Laclede Gas	10⅛	10½	9¾	10½	10	10½	2,410
Laclede Gas pf	49	49	49	49	48	50	100
Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	14	13	14	10
Lake Erie & Western pf	57	57	57	57	57	58	115
Lake Shore	113	113½	111¾	113½	113	114	1,490
Long Island	92	92	92	92	92	95	200
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅞	52¾	53⅞	53½	53¾	4,720
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	100
Manhattan Consolidated	111	112	110½	112	111½	112	614
Michigan Central	84	84	84	84	79	85½	182
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	8	10	30
Missouri Pacific	20	21	19¾	21	20¾	21¼	2,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	15	15	15	15	15½	16	300
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	8	8	8	8	7¾	9	100
National Cordage pf., 1st as. paid	25	25	25	25	25	30	100
*National Lead Co.	23	23¾	23	23¾	23½	24	410
*National Lead Co. pf	60½	60½	60	60	60	62	310
National Linseed Oil	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	17	100
New-Jersey Central	93	93	92	92	92	93	325
New-York Central	97½	98	96½	98	97½	98	3,573
New-York & New-England	18¼	18½	17	18⅜	18¼	18½	1,968
*New-York, Pittsburg & Ohio pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	..	..	100
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	12½	100
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d	20	20	20	20	20	21	110
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	112	112	112	112	..	..	40
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾	12	1,320
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	25	25	25	25	25	28	333
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	415
Norfolk & Western	6	6	6	6	5	6⅛	200
North American	2¾	3¼	2¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	2,785
Northern Pacific	4¾	5	4⅝	5	4⅞	5¼	745
Northern Pacific pf	15¼	17½	15¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	7,764
Ontario & Western	13	13	13	13	12⅞	13	200
Pacific Mail	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9½	210
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7¾	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7	8	200
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	1,154
Pullman Palace Car	141	143	141	143	143	145	340
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	1¾	410
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½	4	4¾	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7	8	100
St. Paul & Omaha	27⅞	28½	27¾	28½	28½	29	700
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99	102	5
Southern Pacific	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼	19	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	10⅝	12	10⅝	12	11¾	12½	850
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6	5	6	40
Union Pacific	17⅛	17½	16½	17½	17⅝	17¾	3,230
U. P., Denver & Gulf	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	6	100
United States Express	45	45	43	43	45	50	65
United States Rubber	18	18	18	18	17	19	125
Wabash	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	270
Wabash pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	140
Wells-Fargo Express	135	135	132	132	132	140	74
Western Union Telegraph	75½	76⅝	74½	76¼	76¼	76½	21,755
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	11	13½	100
Wisconsin Central	4¾	5	4¾	5	5	6½	350
Total sales							211,150

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s.	68½	68½	67	68¼	$43,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s. A.	34	34	32½	34	72,000
At. & Pac. 4s.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	5,000
Brook. Elev. 1st	104	104	103½	103½	12,000
Can. South. 1st	100	100	100	100	3,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.	103½	103½	103½	103½	1,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s.	90	90	90	90	8,000
Chi. & Erie inc.	25	25	25	25	14,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	42	43	42	43	46,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s.	96	96½	96	96½	21,000
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	83	83	83	83	3,000
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s.	87	87	87	87	10,000
C., B. & Q. Neb. 4s.	81½	81½	81½	81½	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s.	113	113	112¾	112¾	5,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st.	72½	72½	72	72½	16,000
Col. & H. Val. 6s.	75	75	75	75	2,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s.	33	33	33	33	5,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s.	74	74	74	74	3,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	98	98	97½	97½	5,000
Erie 2d cn.	63	63	62½	63	33,000
Flint & P. M. 5s, P. H.	91	91	91	91	2,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	62	62	61	61	6,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s.	65	66	65	66	22,000
I. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s.	56½	56½	56½	56½	1,000
Iowa Central 1st.	75	75	75	75	10,000
Kan. Pac. cn.	90	90	90	90	3,000
*K. & T. 1st g. 4s.	71	71	71	71	2,500
K. & T. 2d g. 4s.	32½	34	32½	34	53,000
Lake S. 2d cn. c.	115	115	115	115	5,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	85	85	85	85	2,000
Met. Elev. 1st	112	112	112	112	3,000
Met. Elev. 2d	100½	100¾	100½	100¾	3,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	105	105	105	105	10,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	99	99	99	99	1,000
M. & Ohio gen 4s	45	45	44	44	24,000
M. & E. 7s of 1871-1901	110	110	110	110	1,000
N. Y. Cen. deb. 5s.	102	102½	102	102½	10,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	118	118	118	118	1,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90	90¼	90	90¼	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106½	106½	106	106½	34,000
North Pac. 1st, c.	100	100½	100	100¼	11,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	15,000
†North. Pac. 3d, c.	66	66	66	66	10,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s.	33	33	29¼	30½	88,000
Northwest. cn. 7s.	128	128	128	128	4,000
Ohio So. gen. 4s.	40	40	40	40	1,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s.	38	38	38	38	7,000
Oregon S. L. 6s.	80	80	80	80	7,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. col. tr. 5s.	54	54	53½	53½	8,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st.	99	99	99	99	2,000
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s A.	98½	98½	98½	98½	3,000
Pitts. & W. 1st.	77	77	77	77	2,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	23¼	23¼	22¾	23	32,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	5,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	12	12	12	12	20,000
Read. def. inc.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	20,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s.	102	102	102	102	4,000
Rich. & Dan. 5s.	60	60	60	60	10,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, T. R.	17	17	17	17	10,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	89	89	88⅝	89	22,000
R., W. & O. cn.	104	104	104	104	2,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. B.	100	100	100	100	2,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C.	100	100	100	100	5,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	110	110	110	110	2,000
St. Paul term. 5s.	100	100	99½	99½	14,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M.	108	108	108	108	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s.	104¾	105	104¾	105	10,000
St. P., W. M. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s.	81½	81½	81½	81½	10,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s.	103	103	103	103	3,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s.	60⅛	60⅛	60	60	11,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	14	14	14	14	9,000
Third Av. 1st 5s.	106	106	106	106	5,000
Union Elev. 1st.	99¾	99¾	99	99	6,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s.	40	41	40	41	5,000
Wabash 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	6,000
Wabash 2d	64½	64½	64½	64½	8,000
West Shore 4s, c.	95½	95½	95½	95½	1,000
West Shore 4s, r.	93⅛	93⅛	93	93	14,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	65	65	60	60	2,000
Total sales					$901,500

*Including $500 at 70. †Seller 10 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	133	142	Minn. Iron	..	60
Alb. & Sus.	140	150	Mo., K. & T.	9¾	10⅜
Alt. & T. H.	23	30	Mob. & Ohio	11	13
A. & T. H. pf.	140	155	N. C. & St. L.	56	65
Amer. Coal	70	90	New Cent. C.	6	8
Am. Cot. O. pf.	55½	58	N. Y. & N. H.	150	190
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	50	N. Y. & N. pf.	11	12
At. & Pac.	1⅞	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	50	54
B. & S. Ill. pf.	133	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	37½	38
B., Roch. & P.	22	25	Norf. South.	47	..
B., R. & P. pf.	..	70	Nor. & W. pf.	20½	21¼
B., C. R. & N.	30	..	Ohio South.	20	35
C. & E. Ill. pf.	86½	87	Ohio & Miss.	11¼	12
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	75	Ont. Mining	7½	9
Clev. & Pitts.	140	150	Oregon Imp.	9	15
C. C. & I. Dev.	8	10	Ore. R. & N.	30	35
C. Fuel & I.	19	20	O. S. L. & U. N.	7	10
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60	Penn. Coal	250	300
Com. Cable	100	150	Peo. & East.	4	8
Con. Coal	20	30	P. & W. pf.	24	30
Con. Gas Co.	117	120	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	13
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	9	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	30	P., F. W. & C.	140	145
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	8½	Quicksilver	1½	2½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	17	Rens. & Sara.	150	160
E. T., Va. & Ga.	¼	½	R. & W. P., 1st ass. pd.	⅛	¼
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	6	12	R. & W. P. pf. t. r.	10	12
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	¼	1½	R., W. & O.	98	101
Flint & P. M.	..	12	St. P. & D.	20	25
Homestake	10½	..	St. P. & D. pf.	90	95
Iowa Cent.	6	7	St. P., M. & M.	95	99
Kan. & Mich.	5½	8	Sil. bul. certs.	72¾	74
Man. Beach	3½	5	T. & Ohio C.	25	35
Md. Coal pf.	40	60	T. & O. C. pf.	..	70
Mex. Cent.	5¾	6¼	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	7½	8½
M. & St. L. pf. t. r.	20	25	U. S. Rub. pf.	..	60
			W. & L. E. pf.	39⅜	41½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	70	73½	70	73¼	6,410
At., T. & S. Fé	15	15	14¼	15	3,550
Can. Southern	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	32	32	32	32	200
Chicago Gas	48½	50⅜	47½	49¾	7,950
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	57⅜	57⅜	55½	57⅜	12,750
Chi., Bur. & Q.	75¼	76	72⅞	75¾	19,660
Chi., M. & St. P.	51⅝	52⅝	50½	52⅝	33,240
Chi. & N. W.	94⅛	94⅛	92⅝	93¾	640
C., St. P., M. & O.	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	200
Distilling & C. F.	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	90
General Electric	38¾	43	37½	42⅜	6,580
Laclede Gas	10⅛	10⅞	9⅞	10½	420
Lake Shore	112¼	113	112	113	270
Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	50
Manhattan	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	50
Mo. Pacific	20	20	19¾	19¾	120
N. Y. Central	97¼	97¼	97	97	200
N. Y., L. E. & W.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	130
N. Y. & N. Eng.	18	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜	300
North. Pacific	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅝	520
North. Pacific pf.	15¼	17½	15	17½	1,350
North American	2⅝	3⅛	2½	3⅛	540
N. Y., Ont. & W.	13	13	13	13	200
Pacific Mail	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
Peo., D. & Ev.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	100
Tenn. C. & I.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	100
Union Pacific	17	17	16⅝	17	340
Western Union	75	76½	74⅝	76¼	2,260
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	100
Total sales					98,520

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock Tun.	.06	.07	.06	.07	1,200

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 2d A.	33	33	33	33	$5,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s.	67½	67½	67½	67½	3,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	3,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st.	72½	72½	72½	72½	5,000
Chi., B. & Q. cv.	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s.	66	66	66	66	3,000
Ed. El. Ill. 1st.	97½	97½	97½	97½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	32½	32½	32½	32½	5,000
Met. Elev. 2d.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2,000
North. Pac. 1st.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1,000
North. Pac. 5s.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	14,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2,000
Oregon Imp. 5s.	38	38	38	38	5,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	89	89	89	89	7,000
P. & R. def. inc.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	5,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	7,000
Total sales					$73,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ℘ cent.

Time money was stringent. Loans were made on a basis of 6 ℘ cent. and commission, the latter being a matter of private arrangement. Very little business was done.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ℘ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $72,936,426 and balances $4,395,019. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $135,835.

In London call money was 2½@2¾ ℘ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 3⅞@4 ℘ cent.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 72¾@74. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 72½c ℘ ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 58½c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 33½d ℘ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports 161,053 ounces of silver on hand; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 160.

The Government was offered 300,000 ounces of silver to-day at 73@74c, all of which was declined and 72 6-10c offered.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	2⅞	Norfolk & Western	⅞
General Electric	3⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1¼
Lake Shore	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Michigan Central	3	Western Union	1

DECLINED.

Canada Southern	1	Long Island	3
Chicago & Alton	1½	Nat. C. pf., 1st as pd.	10
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	N. J. Central	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Great Northern pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
L. E. & Western pf.	1½	Wabash	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi., B. & Q., conv. 5s.	2½	L. N. A. & Chicago cn.	2½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1½	Pitts. & Western 1st.	2

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s.	1¼	North. Pacific cn. 5s.	2½
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	1	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s.	1
Atlantic & Pacific 4s.	1	Oregon Short Line 6s.	4¾
Chicago & Erie inc.	1	Oregon R. & Nav. 1st.	1
Chi., B. & Q. Iowa 4s.	2	P., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, A.	1½
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. 4s.	1⅝	Phil. & Read. 1st pf., inc.	1
Erie 2d cn.	1	R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron Div. 1st.	3	St. L. & S. F., class C.	4
Ft. Worth & R. G. 1st.	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha cn.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	2	St. P., M. & M. 1st, Montana ext. 4s.	2
Kansas & Pacific cn.	4½	Texas Pacific 1st	2
Kansas & Texas 2d	1	Union Elev. 1st.	2½
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s.	1	U. P., Den. & G. 5s.	5
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1⅛	West Shore 4s.	1
North. Pacific 1st c.	8⅜		

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ½. The sales on call were $5,000 4s coupon at 111½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896.	105	....
4s, r.	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1897.	107	....
4s, c.	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898.	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895.	103	....	Cur. 6s, 1899.	111	....

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Among the securities sold at auction to-day at 111 Broadway by Adrian H. Muller & Son were the following lots:

$81,000 Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company consolidated mortgage 6 ℘ cent. bonds, 20.

$34,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis Railroad Company 6 ℘ cent. bonds, (guaranteed by Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company,) 20.

50 shares United States Postal Service Company, 5.

$10,000 Ohio Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 ℘ cent. gold bonds, due 1921, 95.

20 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, 120.

$15,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, first consolidated mortgage 5 ℘ cent. bonds, due 1909, 75.

25 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, 155.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	82
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	125	130
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn Traction	..	19
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	85	..
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
*Equitable Gas, New-York	..	152
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88½
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	37
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	96
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	17	17¾
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
Manhattan Elevated 4 ℘ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	20	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	300
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	..	224
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	85
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	55
Standard Oil Trust	..	134
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	154
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	15	30
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	140	153
Union Ferry	..	48
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	45
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	..	110
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kansas City Suburban—1st week Aug.	$7,154	$3,940	......
Ohio River for June—			
Gross	65,824	5,508	......
Op. expenses	42,309	3,255	......
Net	23,514	2,252	......
For six months from Jan. 1—			
Gross	373,505	63,530	......
Op. expenses	248,125	49,880	......
Net	125,380	13,650	......
Western New-York & Pennsylvania for the quarter ending June 30—			
Gross	924,040	94,172	......
Op. expenses	633,390	103,892	......
Net	290,650	......	$9,720
Other income	499	......	499
Total	$291,149	......	9,221
Charges	331,746	169,947	......
Deficit	40,597	179,167	......
Cash on hand	97,631	......	......
Wheeling and Lake Erie—2d week Aug.	30,683	155	......

Estimated net earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio for July show an increase of $158,118 over same month last year.

Panhandle's July earnings, compared with same month in 1892, show an increase in gross of $55,319 and an increase of $46,523 in net; for seven months the net increased $135,746.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market opened strong, but weakened as the day advanced. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.82 for 60-day bills and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for 60-day bills, $4.86@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.86@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94 and 95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, ¼; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $7.50 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$20@$25 discount. Boston—New-York funds $1@$2 premium for cash. Philadelphia—New-York funds easier at $5@$7.50 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5; telegraph, 15. St. Louis—$6 discount.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	400	Importers & Traders'	500
City	390	Nassau	155
East River	140	New-York	200
First National of S. I.	100	Seaboard National	173
Fourth National	170	Western National	107

Twenty-five shares of Tradesmen's Bank stock sold at 100.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Unsettled and Easier—Corn Irregular—Cotton More Active and Steady—Coffee Lower and Fairly Active.

The Produce Exchange markets continue to rule dull and prices tend downward. Wheat was very unsettled and advanced early with the West and on a decrease in the amount east of the Rockies, together with a better report from Wall Street, but reacted on foreign selling and closed at partly ⅛c below yesterday. Corn followed wheat to a considerable extent and closed at ⅛c advance to ⅜c decline.

Cotton advanced 6@7 points with Liverpool, but closed at yesterday's prices, with urgent desire to close out new cotton.

Coffee declined 15@30 points and was more active, with the cables lower.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The market opened quiet and generally weak. The closing was irregular, but generally above the lowest. It is reported here that the General Electric will close down its works at Lynn to-morrow and resume next Monday on half time, or three days in the week. This has not yet been confirmed. At the Clearing House this morning the situation was quiet, and little actual change in conditions was noted. Money between the banks loaned at 7 3-10 and 8 ℘ cent., with the volume of new business small. New-York funds were slightly firmer. Sales were made from $1 to $2 premium for cash, $200,000 selling at $2. It is noticeable that when a demand of any size appears for New-York funds the rate immediately advances. The market for currency is very irregular; sales are reported all the way from 1 to 2½ ℘ cent., as the opportunities are offered. Brokers are bidding 1 ℘ cent. and asking 2 ℘ cent. The Clearing House was obliged to procure $5,000 in bills yesterday in order to make its settlement. In the outside market the business is reported very light. The disposition is to wait in view of the premium charges on both New-York funds and currency, on the probability that the banks will be permitted to issue circulation up to par on bonds deposited, and on the uncertainty of the general financial legislation. On call, money rules from 7 3-10 ℘ cent. upward, chiefly 8 ℘ cent. Time money is difficult to obtain, and mercantile paper continues to be influenced by actual necessities and special considerations. There is no change in the market for mercantile paper, and rates are still quoted at from 9 ℘ cent. to 15 ℘ cent. Two hundred thousand dollars Clearing House certificates were issued to-day. The total outstanding is $10,850,000.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	15⅛	15¼	Oregon S. L.	7	10
Atlan. & Pac.	2	..	Osceola Min.	22	23
Atlan. Min.	7½	7¾	Pull. P. Car.	143	144
Bay S. Gas.	5½	..	Quincy Min.	95	99
Bost. & Alb.	..	200	Tam. Min.	128	129
Bost. & Low.	170	..	Gen. Elec.	42½	43
Bost. & Me.	140	142	West. Elec.	17	18
Bost. & Prov.	240	..	West. Elec. pf	37	39
B. & M. Min.	18½	18¾	Wis. Cent.	5	5¼
Boston Land.	3	..	Water Pow'r.	1	..
Bell Tel.	..	177½	W. End Land.	11	11½
B. & B. Min.	5¼	5¾	W. E. St. Ry.	52	52½
C., B. & Q.	75¾	76	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	..	75
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	Atchison 4s.	..	68
Cent. Mass.	12	..	Atch'n 2d.	32½	33½
Clev. & Can.	..	2¾	C., B. & N. 5s.	..	95
Cent. Min.	2	..	C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s.	..	98
Erie Tel.	36	37½	C. B. & Q. D. 4s.	..	88
Franklin Min.	8½	..	Mex. Cent. 4s.	45¼	..
Fitchburg pf.	72	..	Mex. Central 1st inc.	..	11
Fr'ohm's B. L.	2½	4	Mex. Central 2d inc.	..	7
K'rs'ge Cop.	5¼	..	NY. & N. E. 7s	..	110
Lamson S. S.	18½	15	NY. & N. E. 6s	102	103
Mex. Cent.	6	6½	Wis. Cent. 5s.	64	67½
N. Y. & N. E.	18¼	18½	Wis. Cent. inc	10	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	47	..			
N. E. Tel.	48	50			
Old Colony	170	..			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The market has been strong with a rising tendency. Orders to buy in Metropolitan advanced the price to 81, with a slight reaction to 80 at the close. There is very little stock offered for sale, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of investors to buy. Philadelphia sold at 71. An order to buy Lehigh Valley coming on the market when it was bare of stock advanced it to 33½, with a quick decline at the close to 32½, at which price there was stock for sale. New-York exchange is selling at $5@$7.50. Money keeps close, and gold and currency is being taken by out-of-town banks and for pay rolls at 3@4 ℘ cent. The total sales were 10,700 shares, which included Metropolitan, 1,300; Philadelphia, 675; Lehigh Valley, 1,297; Northern Pacific common, 1,055; Northern Pacific preferred, 1,150; Pennsylvania, 438; Reading, 1,040, and St. Paul, 200. Market closed steady and dull.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17	17½	North. Pac.	5	6
Hunt. & B. T.	..	33	North. Pac. pf	17¼	17¾
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	46	47	Pennsylvania	49⅝	49⅞
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19	19½	Penn. Steel	..	70
Lehigh Nav.	..	47¼	People's Trac.	10	15
Lehigh Val.	32	33	Phila. Trac.	70¼	71
Met. Traction	80⅜	80⅞	Phila. & Erie	23	25
Minehill	65	66	Reading	6¾	6 13-16
New. Pas. 5s.	81	83	Roch. R'y.	..	54
North. Cent.	66	68	U. Co.'s of N. J.	218	219
			W. N. Y. & P.	4	4½

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 105, North Chicago at 155, Strawboard at 29, Diamond Match at 100, City Railway at 260, Lake Street L at 20. Money, 7 ℘ cent. Bank clearings, $10,088,749. New-York exchange, $15 discount.

Treasury Balances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$182,973,829
Silver dollars and bullion	331,392,099
Silver dollars and bullion act July 14, 1890	149,231,012
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,187,611
United States notes	15,896,809
United States Treasury notes	4,729,069
Gold certificates	4,143,110
Silver certificates	2,298,535
National bank notes	3,516,661
Deposits with national bank depositaries, general account	12,269,165
Disbursing officers' balances	3,884,197
Total	$723,522,097

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,993,389
Silver certificates	331,456,504
United States Treasury notes	149,495,280
Currency certificates	5,915,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	39,035,744

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $452,628; from customs, $415,651, and miscellaneous, $25,555.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $58,168.

California Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.25
Belcher	.20	Ophir	.30
Best & Belcher	.25	Potosi	.35
Choliar	.25	Savage	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.25
Crown Point	.25	Union Consolidated	.35
Eureka Con.	.10	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.30	Yellow Jacket	.35
Hale & Norcross	.50		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Attacks on American Railroads—The Indian Council's Action.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The placing of Northern Pacific in the hands of receivers caused a weak opening in Americans and started rumors of impending receiverships for other roads. In fact, every American railroad whose shares are selling under 25 was talked about in turn, and these attacks, assisted by decreased gross earnings, were successful in causing a serious decline in Atchison bonds. Union Pacific was lower for similar reasons, and St. Paul, on a cable from New-York expressing doubt as to the payment of the October dividend. Considerable indignation is felt over Northern Pacific in view of the company's circular, recently issued, stating that a syndicate would finance the floating debt. Preference shares sold at 15¾, and consols at 35.

Canadian Pacifics were firm, on a report that the transcontinental rate war was settled.

Argentines were unaffected by the resolution of Congress to proclaim a state of siege, and Mexican Governments rose on the publication of the reduction of the subsidy to be paid the Mexican National Railroad, the previous fall having discounted the news.

The Bank of England received £115,000 gold and sold £25,000 American coin. Since the last return, £836,000 has been withdrawn for America and Canada, while £510,000 has been received from abroad, making the net withdrawal £326,000. It is now thought that the bank rate will not be advanced to-morrow. Discounts closed weak at 3⅞.

The action of the Indian Council in allotting 12 lakhs transfers at 15¼d caused a decline in rupee paper. The Council sent an intimation to the Indian banks that it would allot at current rates, and tenders at 15¼ were accepted, while a tender for 10 lakhs at 15⅛ was rejected.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Northern Pacific preferred, 3, to 16; Illinois Central, 2½, to 92¾; Union Pacific, ¾, to 18¼; St. Paul, ⅝, to 53⅜; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 13¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅞, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 10⅝. *Advanced*—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 74¼. Lake Shore sold at 117, Lake Erie at 12, Reading at 6¾, and Ontario and Western at 13⅜. British consols were quoted at 98 1-16 for money and 98⅛ for account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Messrs. Ernst Thalmann, Rosewell G. Rolston, Winthrop Smith, Gerald R. Hoyt, Theodore C. Woodbury, and Frederick Strauss, Bondholders' Committee Omaha Water Works, give notice to holders of the 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. bonds of the American Water Works Company, secured by first consolidated mortgage of the water works at Omaha, that it has become a matter of immediate urgency that the interests of the bondholders should be protected by a committee of responsibility in no way connected with the complications and litigations affecting the mortgaged property; and they ask all holders of the bonds and matured and unpaid coupons to deposit the same with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and assent to its plan, copies of which are to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates for deposited securities.

—The American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Sept. 11. The transfer books will be closed Aug. 31 at noon and reopened Sept. 12.

—The National Lead Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ ℘ cent. on preferred stock, payable Sept. 15, to stockholders of record Aug. 25.

—Messrs. George I. Landon & Co. give notice that they are prepared to purchase East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia unassented common stock.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S VIEWS.

The Southern Pacific System Is Doing Well—Necessity of Sound-Money Legislation.

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific system, was asked yesterday for an expression of opinion on the situation, so far as it relates to the transcontinental lines. He said that he was not in possession of the necessary information to talk about the transcontinental lines generally. He did know about the Southern Pacific, however, and he considered that property in very good shape.

The lines comprising the Southern Pacific system represent a mileage of 7,888 and a capitalization of $300,000,000. Outside of the current accounts, the floating indebtedness of the entire system, Mr. Huntington said, was merely nominal. He did not believe that it would exceed $3,000,000. The earnings over operating expenses for the six months ending June 30 were more than $800,000 in excess of the net earnings of the first half of last year. The road never was in such good condition as now. All heavy grades have been removed, curves have been straightened, and new bridges and viaducts, designed to last for all time, have been built. Within the last three years more than $6,860,000 has been spent out of the earnings for betterments only.

"We are doing very well," said Mr. Huntington. "Our ships to southern points and to South America are carrying full cargoes each trip. I think that the bottom of this financial disturbance has been reached. This trouble is largely a matter of sentiment. The country is well off. There never was so much money per capita in the country as there is to-day. People are simply frightened, but so far as the practical effect goes, a man might just as well be killed by a bullet as to be scared to death.

"I think that a great many persons have lost faith in the prospect of a repeal of the Silver bill. I have not. My belief is that it will be repealed. If the silver men are wise they will come in with the tide and get something for themselves. If they do not do that the bill will be repealed without them.

"The people generally are waiting for legislative action. Much depends upon it. Unless something is done to relieve the present financial stringency I cannot see where the money is coming from to move the cotton crop. Southern Senators and Representatives should understand that unless confidence is restored by immediate sound-money legislation the banks and capitalists of the North will not be in a position to furnish the usual amount of currency needed to move a great cotton crop. It takes a great deal of money to move cotton, and the actual currency is usually required."

Hamilton and Dayton's Attitude.

With reference to the reported failure of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company to carry out its agreement for the purchase of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Road, an officer of the first-named company said yesterday:

"The report that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton ever made a bid for the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Road and deposited $50,000 as a forfeit is untrue. The $50,000 was deposited by the bondholders' committee of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western. The only connection the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton had in the matter was to make a contingent lease whereby, if carried out, they would guarantee interest on the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield bonds. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stood ready to fulfill its contract to the letter, and the failure of the deal is not in any way due to it."

Bag of Silver Dollars Missing.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—The Southern Express Company office, assisted by detectives, is just now trying to unravel a mystery. The company has an office and warehouse extending through the block from Union to Perdido Street, near St. Charles. Wagons took there about noon Sunday 25 bags, each containing 1,000 silver dollars. These were piled on a car and checked. Half an hour later they were checked for the second time. One bag was discovered to be missing.

A hurried investigation was made and then a careful search of the premises and an examination of the men, but the bag was not found and no one knew where it went. There were several employes in the place, but no strangers were seen there.

Industries Pinched on Long Island.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 16.—The Kleinert Rubber Works here closed to-day for one month. Over 100 men are idle. The India Rubber Comb Company, employing over 1,000 persons, has begun running half time (three days a week) on account of business depression. Silk mills here report very small trade and have closed some departments. A reduction in wages went into effect in the Rhenania Silk Mills here yesterday.

MEREDITH'S HEARING CLOSED

JUDGE BARNARD WILL PASS ON HIS SANITY IN A FEW DAYS.

Medical Evidence for and against the Man Who Says Officers Tried to Poison Him—The Prisoner Recalled to the Witness Stand—The Case Argued by Assistant District Attorney Battle and Dr. O'Sullivan—Meredith Sent Back to the Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The hearing as to the sanity of Edward Meredith was concluded this afternoon, and Judge Barnard will give a decision within a few days.

Dr. Frederick Sefton, whom Meredith believes was one of the principals in the attempt to destroy his mind, was the most interesting witness of the day. He denied that he had ever given Meredith the famous "black medicine" known as hyoscyamus, or that he had ever given him nitroglycerine.

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, in answer to a hypothetical question, declared his belief that Meredith is a paranoiac. He even ventured the opinion that the relator showed evidences of paranoia in the courtroom.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald of the State Lunacy Commission confirmed Dr. Pilgrim's opinion, but under cross-examination by Dr. O'Sullivan he admitted that he had never made a physical examination of Meredith. The latter was recalled in rebuttal, and he conducted himself on the stand with that same deliberate demeanor which has characterized him from the beginning of the examination.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray, the well-known authority on mental and nervous diseases, was recalled, and reiterated his belief in Meredith's sanity. Then Assistant District Attorney Battle summed up for the people. He said:

"Meredith is a paranoiac. Paranoia is a form of insanity characterized by systematized or logical delusions, generally of persecution, accompanied by ideas of self-exaltation, and without impairment of idea or memory or logical power. The paranoiac is often extremely intelligent and exhibits an almost morbid acuteness in the reasoning with which he tries to maintain his delusions. But his delusions are insane. They may have a fact as a starting point, but upon this fact the paranoiac builds up a superstructure of delusion.

"In Meredith's case the delusions of persecution are clear. His belief in the conspiracy between the most prominent prison and asylum officials in the State to put him out of the way is a typical example of the delusion of persecution. His self-exaltation is found in the immense importance he attaches to his knowledge of a supposed secret, which is in reality no secret, having been long ago published in the official records of the State. He imagines that he can overthrow the entire asylum and prison system. 'Even from the grave I can overthrow them,' he says.

"If he is transferred, his delusions will adapt themselves to his new surroundings. The prognosis of this species of insanity is almost hopeless. It grows more intense with time. If ever liberated, he will soon imagine that he is being persecuted by the persons around him, and will seek revenge or protection in assault or murder."

Dr. O'Sullivan spoke at length in behalf of his client. Among other things he said:

"I am surprised that my learned brother should have spoken as he has done of the experts who have testified for the relator in this proceeding. It has never been my good fortune in any trial to deal with gentlemen who are animated by a higher sense of duty than were Drs. Gray and Jacoby in this case. Neglecting their own interests, they have come here at their own expense to offer their evidence on behalf of one who, they are satisfied, has been most unjustly and most cruelly treated. Permit me to say that no one connected with the case of the relator has received any recompense for his services, and the lawyers have felt it to be one of the duties imposed upon them by their profession to assist the cause of an oppressed man.

"Selected in Sing Sing from among 1,500 convicts, at a time when some of the cleverest rogues who ever disgraced New-York were gathered there, Meredith was placed in charge of the making of the prison inventory, which was to be sent to the Legislature. He discovered in the assets of the prison a deficit of over $80,000. Turning at once upon the Warden he threatened him with exposure unless he would permit him escape. When it was shown to him that this was impossible, he was satisfied with the position of bookkeeper in the laundry department. Of a vigorous and dominant nature, he was a man to demand, not to beseech. The new Warden, angered at his demands and importunities, sent for the prison physician and asked what should be done with this prisoner.

"Do you remember the doctor's answer? 'Lock him up!' And after this had proved ineffectual he said, 'Lock him up some more!' and within twenty-four hours Edward Meredith was on the asylum books as a lunatic.

"And at this point the so-called delusion of drugging starts. A diagnosis of acute melancholia was entered on the books.

"The people contended that the drugs so administered had no effect upon Meredith, but their experts have admitted that a man taking drugs could be affected with suggestive symptoms such as he relates. Meredith complained of the effect of these drugs, and the Superintendent told him that they would be stopped; but not one of all their experts even tried to convince himself of the truth of the facts upon which the so-called delusions were founded.

"Dr. Courtney admitted that he gave this man hyoscyamus, the effect of which would be just the symptoms whose presence we claim. In the light of this admission the relator's delusions vanish into thin air. The Governor's message to the Legislature proves the truth of his claims as to the shortage in Sing Sing, and Dr. Courtney's testimony shows how right he was in claiming that he had been repeatedly drugged.

"Link by link we have established the chain of circumstances which we started out to prove. Delusion after delusion has vanished. The deficit at Sing Sing is admitted. The giving of drugs to him is proved. The firm foundation is placed beneath every fabric which he erected, and we now ask in the name of justice to direct that this man be returned to the prison in which a court has ordered that he should pay the debt owed by him to the people of this State for a crime committed against them."

Judge Barnard immediately said that he would give a decision within a few days, and he directed that Meredith be taken back to the Matteawan Asylum.

A Piano with a History.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 16.—A Denver music house has secured a judgment against ex-United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey for $450 for a piano. The piano has a history.

At the close of the famous Star Route trial Dorsey, to show his gratitude to Col. Ingersoll, his attorney, presented him with a beautiful log villa in Malpi Cañon, New-Mexico. It was a charming house, lavishly furnished. The piano was among its adornments. The instrument, however, was never paid for.

Of late years the Arkansas ex-Senator has met reverses so rapidly that he is now almost penniless. There are a number of judgments against him in Denver.

Miss Taber's Cottage Robbed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Summer cottage at Grand and First Avenues of Miss Helen Taber of New-York was looted by thieves last night. About $5,000 worth of jewelry and other goods was taken.

There is no clew to the thieves.

Dividends.

OFFICE
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1893.

The seventh quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Company will be paid Sept. 15, 1893, to stockholders of record Aug. 25, 1893.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close Aug. 25, 1893, and remain closed until Sept. 16, 1893.

By order of Board of Directors,
JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

Financial.

GEO. I. LANDON & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
36 BROAD ST.,
WILL BUY
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia
UNASSENTED COMMON STOCK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
For travelers in all parts of the
UNITED STATES,
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
120 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

Omaha Water Works.

To Holders of the Six Per Cent. and Five Per Cent. Bonds of the American Waterworks Company Secured by First Consolidated Mortgage on the Waterworks at Omaha.

It has appeared to a large number of the holders of the above bonds that, in view of the complications and litigations concerning the mortgaged property, it has become a matter of immediate urgency that the interests of the bondholders should be protected by an independent committee of responsible character and in no way connected with any of those complications, and having no private interests to subserve.

The holders of a large number of the above bonds have requested the undersigned to act as such committee, to formulate and carry out a plan for the foreclosure of the mortgage and the protection of the interests of the bondholders, to which request the undersigned have acceded; and they ask all holders of bonds and matured and unpaid coupons secured by such mortgage to deposit the same with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New-York, and sign assent to its plan, copies of which are to be had at the office of the Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates for the deposited securities. Copies may also be had of any member of the committee.

The Committee strongly recommends to bondholders to communicate at once with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or with the Secretary of the Committee.

ERNST THALMANN, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 44 Wall St., New-York, Chairman.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, President of Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., New-York.
GERALD R. HOYT of Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place, New-York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, representing J. & W. Seligman & Co., 15 Broad St., New-York, Secretary.
WINTHROP SMITH of W. & P. Smith, 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.
THEODORE C. WOODBURY of Woodbury & Moulton, Portland, Me.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1 113 169.

Guarantees the payment of Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in New-York and Kings Counties.

Offers to investors choice mortgage investments, with payment guaranteed by it.

DIRECTORS:
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FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

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CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.

OFFICERS:
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H. W. Cannon, James O. Sheldon,
R. J. Cross, John Kean, Jr.,
John R. Ford, John I. Waterbury.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
SECOND NOTICE!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

WASHINGTON'S FINE SHOOTERS

EXCELLENT SCORES ROLLED UP AT THE SEA GIRT RANGE.

District of Columbia Makes the Best Showing in the Inter-State Regimental Team Contests—The New-Jersey Riflemen Can Shoot Pretty Well, Too—A Puffy Wind Bothered the Marksmen—New-York National Guardsmen Failed to Appear and Cause Disappointment.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 16.—No little disappointment was manifested this morning when it was learned that the team from the Seventy first New-York National Guard had failed to arrive to participate in the regimental team and the Inter-State matches which were shot for to-day on the range of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association. Gen. Spencer was informed, however, that a New-York State team would be on hand Friday to participate in the Inter-State military match, which is to be shot for by teams of twelve from each State or Territory, including the District of Columbia.

The shooting to-day was for the New-Jersey National Guard Match and the Inter-State Regimental Team Match. The teams consisted of six from each regiment, the distances 200 and 500 yards. During the morning there was a 12 o'clock blowing straight from the ocean down the range. In the afternoon, at the 500 range, it varied from 1 to 3 o'clock with puffs, which had the effect of knocking down the scores, the best marksmen being puzzled by it.

To-day's shooting indicates that with all the disadvantages that attend their organization and for their dependence upon Congress for appropriations and for maintenance, that the District of Columbia National Guard is the best-organized rifle team corps of any State in the Union. No State is so generous as New-Jersey in providing for the development and maintenance of rifle practice, but the District of Columbia's three teams to-day easily distanced the four teams of New-Jersey. The success of the Washingtonians may be due in a large measure to the energy and indefatigability of Gen. Ordway's Inspector of Rifle Practice and Major George H. Harries, who excited the admiration at camp by marching his marksmen twice a day in regular order from headquarters to the range.

It seemed to be an appropriate visitation, when, at the close of the day's shoot, the telephone announced that Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, Commander in Chief of the District of Columbia National Guard, had arrived in camp. Major Harries at once formed the team in front of headquarters, only to be disappointed when Gen. Ordway drove up and informally reviewed his troops.

The result of the shooting will not be made known until to-morrow, when the skirmish matches are shot for. To-night the District of Columbia men are jubilant. They boast that the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania, that annually expend $900,000 to their $19,000, fear to meet them in a rifle tourney. They declare that New-York and Pennsylvania exhaust all their substance in meretricious pomp.

In spite of the bad wind three of the District of Columbia teams ran over 500 out of a possible 600 to-day. The Engineer Corps headed the list with 524; the First Regiment, District of Columbia, was next with 516; the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, third, with 509. The best New-Jersey score was made by the team of the Second Regiment—488.

Below is the score of all the competitors:

ENGINEER CORPS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Corp. Young	42	42	84
Private Lezear	42	46	88
Lieut. Hutterley	43	46	89
Private Carleton	39	43	82
Private Graham	45	45	90
Private Scott	43	48	91
Total	254	270	524

FIRST REGIMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Lieut. Laird	44	47	91
Corp. Appleby	46	45	91
Lieut. Hinebaugh	41	43	84
Sergt. Russell	40	45	85
Private Boyer	38	41	79
Lieut. Stewart	43	43	86
Total	252	264	516

SECOND REGIMENT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Capt. Bell	37	48	85
Sergt. Major Moyer	42	42	84
Col. Clay	40	39	79
Lieut. Rotramel	40	46	86
Private McClain	44	45	89
Private Kirk	42	44	86
Total	245	264	509

SECOND REGIMENT, NEW-JERSEY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Corp. Dietrich	41	39	80
Sergt. Fairhurst	44	38	82
Private Ransom	41	42	83
Private Sharpley	40	38	78
Sergt. Chinn	44	37	81
Capt. Goesser	41	43	84
Total	251	237	488

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW-JERSEY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Capt. Reed	42	47	89
Capt. Stoll	40	36	76
Private Hartman	39	42	81
Private Mallett	41	32	73
Sergt. Lalor	35	40	75
Private Dalrymple	39	41	80
Total	236	238	474

SIXTH REGIMENT, NEW-JERSEY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Capt. Douglas	41	41	82
Capt. Stockham	39	38	77
Lieut. Clime	39	36	75
Major Shinn	35	32	67
Sergt. Major Jeffreys	38	40	78
Private Haines	42	38	80
Total	234	225	459

FOURTH REGIMENT, NEW-JERSEY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Capt. Springsted	39	35	74
Private Milburn	36	30	66
Lieut. Burns	39	34	73
Corp. Morgan	36	33	69
Capt. Graff	38	35	73
Sergt. Brown	41	39	80
Total	229	206	435

THIRD REGIMENT, NEW-JERSEY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Lieut. Watson	35	33	68
Sergt. Smith	40	28	68
Sergt. Wherly	39	30	69
Sergt. Morrison	38	32	70
Corp. Thompson	41	30	71
Private Gladden	38	45	83
Total	231	198	429

SIXTH BATTALION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Grand Total.
Capt. Tomlinson	27	29	56
Corp. Ellsworth	31	38	69
Corp. Davenport	43	39	82
Private King	29	37	66
Private Blanton	40	37	77
Private Wilcox	37	36	73
Total	207	216	423

Komotou Youbito at Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 16.—His Imperial Highness, Prince Komotou Youbito, the heir of the royal Japanese house of Komotou No Maya and a cousin of the Mikado, was a passenger by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived here yesterday.

Instructions having come from the Imperial Government to show him every honor, Battery C fired a salute of twenty-one guns as the ship anchored. Admiral Stephenson soon afterward sent a Flag Lieutenant out to present his compliments. Premier and Attorney General the Hon. Theodore Davie welcomed the Prince on behalf of British Columbia.

The Prince will spend a year on this Continent and in Europe, studying his specialty—naval policy.

Rhode Island's "Rump" House.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The "Rump" House met again this noon and adjourned on motion of Col. Henry until to-morrow, when it is hoped to have a quorum present, and the next card in the Rhode Island Legislature muddle will be played. It is probable the House will adjourn until January and refuse to consider Gov. Brown's message.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

New Buildings and Alterations.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following buildings and alterations were filed:

By Louis M. Jones of 808 Lexington Avenue, for two six-story brick warehouse buildings at 60, 62, and 64 Grand Street, $110,000.

By C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, for a five-story brick school building on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, $180,000.

By Emily Von Hess, alterations to a six-story brick storage warehouse at 522 and 524 Broadway, $6,000.

By C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings of the Board of Education, alterations to a three-story brick school building at 575 West Thirty-seventh Street, $3,000.

By John Whalen, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, east of Amsterdam Avenue, $3,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Cherry St, 409; Mary Schlomberg to Pete Meyer	$20,000
Henry St, 113 and 115; John G. Hunt to Kate W. Hunt	1
7th St, 238; Ednah Brown and others to Sarah W. Searles	2,250
Same property; Maria L. Brown and others to same	11,666
King St, n e corner of Congress St, 42x75; Alois I. Ernst to Sigmund Gutwillig	100
7th St, 238; Sarah W. Searles and husband to Mary Teven	15,000
37th St, s s, 340.7 ft w of 7th Av, 38x98.9; William Broadbelt and wife to Paul Dickey	50,000
65th St, 8 West; same to same	36,000
84th St, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Latitia T. Healy to Lizzie Campbell	12,000
80th St, n s, 101 ft w of 4th Av, 15.8x102.2; Abbie B. Clarkson to Emanuel G. Bach	2
63d St, s s, 122 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Hannah Waixel to William M. Purdy	34,500
76th St, 205 East; Elizabeth Straub to John G. Norris	1
5th Av, e s, 75.8 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Helen B. Thompson to Albert Bierstadt	1
Madison Av, w s, 79.11 ft s of 133d St, 20x80; Joseph Jacobs to Jennie Nebenzahl	1
117th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Emanuel G. Bach to Abbie B. Clarkson	2
156th St, s s, 34 ft e of Beach Av, 25x96.10; Simon Danzig and others to William Burrell and wife	2,000
Plot in 23d Ward, adjoining lands of Church E. Gates & Co., 115 ft w of Harlem River Branch New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, 6,371 square feet; Lyman Tiffany and another, executors and trustees, to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company	5,610
176th St s s, 44 ft w of Worth St, 25x96x25x101; Lewis S. Samuel to Agnes O'Brien	2,300
Northern Terrace, n s, 25 ft e of Yonkers Av, 75.5x105x irregular; Andrew Bane and another to Matthew F. Hatton and others	2,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Bierstadt, Albert, to Henry R. Beekman, as trustee; e s of 5th Av, s of 113th St, 3 years	88,500
Burrell, William, and another to Simon Danzig and another; s s of 156th St, e of Beach Av, 2 years	650
Conger, Stephen H., and wife to Moses B. Maclay; n s of Grand St, w of Norfolk St, demand	15,000
Cahill, Mary E., and another to Solomon Moses, executor; e s of Convent, n of 146th St, (six mortgages,) 3 years	30,000
Doyle, John F., and wife to J. A. Stewart and others; n s of 70th St, e of 4th Av, 1 year	10,000
Dickey, Paul, to William Broadbelt; s s of 65th St, w of 8th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	28,500
Delafield, Mary B., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; e s of 6th Av, s of 24th St, 3 years	60,000
Fischel, Jacob, and wife to Bradley & Currier Company, lessees; e s of Ludlow St, n of Delancey St, 3 months	3,700
Kursheedt, Frederic A., to G. G. De Witt and another; 78 Grand St, 3 years	40,000
Kelly, Patrick, to H. Koehler & Co.; 2,095 2d Av, lease	2,167
Lyon, Doré, and wife to J. S. Todd; n s of 100th St, e of 10th Av, 1 year	15,000
Mitz, Wolfe, and others to David Schiff and another; s s of Delancey St, e of Columbia St, 1 year	2,150
Norris, John G., to James F. Ellison; n s of 76th St, e of 3d Av, 1 year	2,100
Neus, Franz, and another to Elizabeth Meise; n s of 155th St, w of Elton Av, 2 years	1,000
Ryshpan, Solomon, and wife to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; e s of Ridge St, n of Rivington St; note	1,000
Ruff, August, and wife to the German Savings Bank, City of New-York; 55 7th St, 1 year	25,000
Ray, Sarah E., to H. H. Bowman, trustee; 173 West St, 1 year	5,000
Robinson, Phebe H., and another to Alexander Brown; n s of 44th St, e of 6th Av, 3 years	20,000
Smith, Mary L., to D. J. King and others; 228 Fulton St, 3 years	12,000
Shire, Nuna, to C. F. Howell, guardian; n s of 61st St, e of 4th Av, 5 years	9,000
Schmuck, Herman, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 144th St, e of Willis Av, demand	4,410
Teven, Mary, to L. V. Bell and others; s s of 7th St, e of Avenue C, 3 years	10,000
Tully, Alice, to the German Hospital and Dispensary; s s of 86th St, w of Avenue B, 2 years	20,000
White, Harriet E. P., to J. A. Stewart and others; s s of 54th St, e of 6th Av, 3 years	30,000
Zimmerman, Albert, and wife to Marie Steindler and others; s s of 73d St, w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years	16,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Ludlow St and Rivington St, s e corner; Williard Crane and others against Peter and Maria A. Herter, owners; Peter Herter, contractor	$170
Allen St and Rivington St, s e corner; same against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor	213
Mott Av and 138th St, s e corner; John Langerman against Alice and Frank Mullen, owners and contractors	1,600
113th St and 8th Av, s e corner; Charles N. Nelson and others against William A. Murray, owner and contractor	800
88th St, s s, 136 ft e of Madison Av, 50 ft front; Bradley & Currier Company (Limited) against Williams & Jones, owners and contractors	558
108th St, n s, 168 ft w of Madison Av, 95 ft front; William Fahey against Frederick Rohrs and Charles Bornkamp, debtors and owners	1,030
102d St 163 to 169, East; John Q. Maynard against Mary, Thomas J., and William Healy, owners and contractors	200
70th St 10 to 20, West; D. E. Charles & Co. against Elizabeth and Ellen Colleran, owners; John Colleran, contractor	807
Stebbins Av, 1151; John Hanson against Martha George, owner; Conrad Paillot, contractor	399

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FARM AT GREENWICH.—Eighty acres; valuable for country seat or subdivision. ATWATER, 67 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE
Dwelling to let.
47TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
Laundry, butler's pantry, passenger elevator.
RENT, $2,500.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE ST. GEORGE APARTMENT HOUSE,
STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct 1.
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.
We have no branch office.

AN ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO LET.
OVERLOOKS PLAZA AND CENTRAL PARK.
RENT, $1,450.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
MASON, 6 TO 12 EAST 58TH ST.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY, METropolitan Opera House Building.—Two fine suites of apartments to rent; hotel service, heat, and gas in the arrangement. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of entrees and desserts; no objection to the country; private family preferred; best city reference. Address M. K., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; just disengaged; family breaking up housekeeping; best references; city or country. Call or address 220 East 27th St., Darcy.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundress; willing and obliging; five years' reference from last place. 530 3d Av.; ring three times.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; with best of reference. Address M., 1,504 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent German cook in a private family; will assist with washing; city or country; good references. 234 East 29th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling abroad or in country; good home preferred to high wages; first-class reference. Address Agathe, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. Call or address present employer's, 45 East 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; first-class seamstress; good packer; best references; abroad or country. Address A. R., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant as maid and seamstress; a good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; no objection to travel; excellent city references. Call or address 142 East 28th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl as experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 117 West 26th St., top floor.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper or general servant. Martin, 294 7th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl for general housework; good reference. 411 West 45th St.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—By a young man as butler or second man; has over five years' best references from service. Address A. B. C., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended Scandinavian; fully capable butler in every respect; intelligent, faithful; several years' excellent references. F. K. N., 805 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable German; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendations will certify; no objection to country. F. S., 208, Times.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent and experienced Englishman; married; lightweight; good appearance; age 35; seeks steady place; speaks French; good valet if required; good character. E. K., care of P. Frazer, East Islip, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; is faithful, trustworthy, and perfectly reliable; eight years' first-class city reference. P. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young married man; Protestant; understands his business; city or county; best references; present employer can be seen. Address R. S., 53 West 18th St.

COACHMAN OR SECOND.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; best of references from last employer. Address G. B., 128 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; one child; twelve years' reference. Address D. H. H., 106 West 42d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands the business; greenhouse, fruits, and vegetables and care of a gentleman's place; is strictly sober and industrious; good city reference. Address Gardener, Box 200 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; German; first-class experience in greenhouse, graperies, roses, and all flowers, fruits, and vegetables; best city reference. Address J. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Single; understands the care of lawns and vegetable gardening. Address T., Box 218, Times.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; can come well recommended. Address C. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET OR BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man; age 27; understands his business; good sailor; well recommended. Address S. L., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRICIAN WHO IS ALSO A GOOD mechanical draughtsman, would like a position of any kind, having been out of work for some time; highest references and testimonials from previous employers; English; age 32; married. Address W. P. P., 364 Vernon Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES, EARN YOUR OWN PIN MONEY at Home.—Old and young can do it; purely mechanical; no experience necessary; call at once. Etruscan Art Company, 30 East 14th St.

WANTED—A nursery governess; thoroughly competent to care for and teach two boys of 8 and 10 years of age; a native French or German preferred; must be competent to teach French, German, and English; permanent position and good wages and home guaranteed right party. Address Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Help Wanted—Males.

We Set You Up in Business.

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars and full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—A first-class coatmaker some distance from New-York. Inquire at Earle's Hotel, corner Centre and Canal Sts., from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Finest Summer Resort in America.
Pure Water, Pure Air, Perfect Health.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Proprietor.
H. P. C. JOHNSON, Manager.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches.
For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases.
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, L. I.,
Keeps open in September. Thirty miles from New-York; handsomest house on Great South Bay; 150 feet from the water; piazzas inclosed in glass; open fireplaces; boating, bathing, fine bluefishing, and snipe shooting; accommodations for horses. Apply to E. HATHAWAY.

THE "CASTLE"
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
A delightfully cool Summer resort, high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Open during September. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I.—THIRTY minutes from Long Island City; extra large rooms, with board; boating, fishing, surf bathing; fine view of ocean. Apply to HOLMES COTTAGE.

QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Post House. A few good rooms left; surf bathing, boating, and fishing.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

Pianos.

PRIVATE PARTIES PAID CASH FOR BARgain in new, first-class, light wood upright piano, also ebonized baby grand. F. C. G., 152 West 57th St.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.
6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,
Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.
Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,
AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—
FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.
Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION
VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
SATURDAY, AUG. 19.
$17.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $17.00
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Special train of elegant modern Day Coaches will leave
Foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M.
Foot of West 42d Street, 10:10 A. M.
For tickets, time tables, and information apply at any West Shore Railroad ticket office.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Miscellaneous.

THE IMPROVED NATURAL STONE WATER Filter. Recommended and Supplied by DR. BADGLEY.
Heart and Lung Diseases Positively Cured by New and Easy Methods.
74 7th Av., New-York City, N. Y.

ASTHMA and Catarrh cured by the Espic's Cigarettes OR POWDER. Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, &c.—Paris: J. ESPIC, 20 Rue St. Lazare.—New-York: FOUGERA, MILHAU. Sold by all Chemists of America.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, Plaintiff, against THE BANK OF NEW-HANOVER, Defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 27th, 1893.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 21 Broad Street, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, The Bank of New-Hanover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 26th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1893.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, No. 21 Broad Street, New-York City.
jy27law6wTh

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—GEORGE G. WILLIAMS and JOHN S. KENNEDY, executors of the last will and testament of Mary Stuart, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES M. WILSON, individually and as executor of Mary Wilson, deceased; Christine Ferguson Wallace, John Ferguson, Mary Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Christine Doig, Janet McC. Benedict, Mary Augusta Kingsbury, Anne Donaldson Tuttle, William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, Albert N. Donaldson, Helen Estelle Donaldson, George Washington Donaldson, Daniel Paul Donaldson, Laura May Donaldson, Philo D. Ferguson, J. Donald Ferguson, Millie A. Ferguson, Margaret E. Ferguson, Rosa Murray, John Hall, Emily Hall, Sarah A. Stratton, James McCosh, Isabella McCosh, Emily Hall Wheelock, Jane R. Torrey, Eliza S. Torrey, Margaret A. Torrey, Herbert Gray Torrey, Maggie Magie, Mary Jane Maitland, Andrew McCosh, George G. Williams, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, University of the City of New-York, Cooper Union, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, the Western Dispensary of the City of New-York, New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New-York, the Northwestern Dispensary in the City of New-York, Wilson Industrial School for Girls, the Ladies' Depository in the City of New-York, the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, New-York Cancer Hospital, the American Bible Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York, Trustees of the Lenox Library, the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York, the New-York Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New-York, the Association for the relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, the Home for Incurables, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New-York, the Colored Home and Hospital of the City of New-York, the Children's Aid Society in the City of New-York, the New-York Juvenile Asylum, Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York, the Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New-York, the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church located at Princeton, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and the American Sunday School Union, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 1, 1893.

DE FOREST BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 William Street, New-York City.

To Mary D. Dunlap, Christine Doig, Janet McC. Benedict, Mary Augusta Kingsbury, Anne Donaldson Tuttle, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, Albert Nevius Donaldson, Helen Estelle Donaldson, George Washington Donaldson, Daniel Paul Donaldson, Laura May Donaldson, Philo D. Ferguson, J. Donald Ferguson, Millie A. Ferguson, Margaret E. Ferguson, James McCosh, Isabella McCosh, the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church located at Princeton, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, the American Sunday School Union:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the eleventh day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in said City of New-York, on the eleventh day of August, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 11, 1893.

DE FOREST BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
62 William Street, New-York City, N. Y.
au17-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW J. ROGERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. PATTERSON and Elizabeth Patterson, his wife; David Bonner and Catherine Bonner, his wife; Edmund R. Dodge, Nancy Barnett, Martha Haines and Edwin Haines, her husband; Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, and Margaret Blauvelt, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 18th, 1893.

THOS. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 100 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, William A. Patterson, Elizabeth Patterson, David Bonner, Catherine Bonner, and Nancy Barnett, and to each of them: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the second day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said city.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS,
Duly substituted for Thomas McAdam as Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated August 2nd, 1893. au3-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — FRANCES ROSSE, plaintiff, against ALBERT ROSSE, defendant.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1893.

GEORGE M. BARRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 291 Broadway, New-York City.

To Albert Rosse, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city on said date.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1893.

GEORGE M. BARRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jy13-law7wTh 291 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK vs. BANK OF NEW-HANOVER.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 19th, 1893.

STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New-York.

To the defendant, Bank of Hanover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 19th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated July 19, 1893.

STEELE & DICKSON,
jy20-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH R. BLACK send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1893, at 10½ o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William B. Pope, assignee of above-named Joseph R. Black, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, this 25 day of July, 1893. [SEAL.]

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
JAMES FORREST, Att'y for Assignee, 289 Greenwich Street, New-York City. au3-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE AND entered by the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against GUSTAV HEIMAN, lately doing business at No. 81 White Street, in the City of New-York, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of Gustav Heiman, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Leonard Bronner, 320 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 18th, 1893.

JACOB H. SEMEL, Assignee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New-York City.
jy20-law6wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON A. LAWTON, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of said Nelson A. Lawton, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 19th, 1893.

ALFRED ELY, Assignee.
LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Assignee.
jy20-law6wTh

Boarders Wanted.

70TH ST., 38 WEST.—Elegant suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; private house; references.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, NEAR 7TH AV.—Cheerful rooms; excellent cuisine; private family; also table board.

Unfurnished Rooms.

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MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
On-the-Hudson, New-York City.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL.
Studies Resumed Monday, Sept. 4.
Preparatory Department for Boys under fifteen at the College and at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
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REV. BROTHER JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, Sec'y.

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Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship.
Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c.
Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.
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6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.—Sherman Square.
Miss Graham at home after July 1.

MISS ANNIE BROWN,
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen Oct. 2.
School hours from 9 until 1. No home study for those pupils under 14, who remain until 2 o'clock.
Application by letter until Sept. 20. 148 Madison Av.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS CROIKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 3. Circulars sent on application. 21 East 74th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

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Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

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43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

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Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TO-DAY,
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY,
FOUR GREAT
FESTIVAL DAYS.
THE
GREAT BAND
with
Miss LILLY POST,
Signorina MORESKA, Sopranos.
Miss JENNY DICKERSON, Contralto
Signor MICHAELENA, Tenor.
Signor SARTORI, Baritone.
Mr. CONRAD BEHRENS, Basso.
And the Wilford Waters
MADRIGAL CHOIR BOYS
IN SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETS, SEXTETS, CHORUSES, ETC., ETC.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.
GREATEST DISPLAY YET GIVEN THIS SEASON.
WORLD'S FAIR NOVELTIES.
Liquid Fire. Floating Designs
GOLD VERSUS SILVER (new).
Essence of Moonlight—A Trip to Mars.
MAMMOTH DEVICE, THE OLD AND THE NEW.
Prismatic Chromothrope.
20 Devices.
500 Bombs.
2,500 Rockets.
Preceded by the great spectacle
SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O.
A big sensation nightly—Miss Lizzie Vaidi's terrific dive from an eighty-foot tower in
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S | RECONSTRUCTED | KING SOLOMON.
Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap daily at 5. Admission, 25c. and 50c. West 42d St., West 14th St., (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.

GARDEN THEATRE. TO-NIGHT.
RETURN TO AMERICA OF
LOIE FULLER, (La Loie.)
ALICE SHAW,
FLORENCE LEVEY,
ISABELLE URQUHART,
CARRIE DANIELS,
MAY BRUCE,
FLORENCE THROPP,
GUY STANDING,
and
OLGA BRANDON.
and Mr. ROBERT GRAU'S American Celebrities organized in Europe. Mr. Barter Johns, Musical Director. Sat. Mat.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
(Also Daly's Theatre, Leicester Sq., London.)
Under the sole management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
MONDAY, AUG. 21.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
First appearance in America of
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH COMPANY.
Specially selected in Paris for the performance of
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.
Box office now open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN.........Manager
SECOND WEEK—7TH ANNUAL SEASON
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | LETTARBLAIR.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. | — | LETTARBLAIR.
Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mats. Mon., Wed., & Sat'y
GUIBAL AND GREVILLE.
THE BOXING KANGAROO.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
PRELIMINARY SEASON, MONDAY, Aug. 21.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular matinée Saturday.

STAR THEATRE. Eve., 8:15, Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. LAWRENCE HANLEY
in "THE PLAYER."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
The wonderful success of the season,
PAN JAN DRUM. | DE WOLF HOPPER AND HIS MERRY COMPANY.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinées at 2:15.
THE NEW SOUTH.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.
Eugene Tompkins's new
BLACK CROOK.
MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8.

GRAND PROFESSIONAL CYCLING RACES.
Manhattan Field, Saturday, 2:30 P. M.
All the great riders. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 39th St.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
30 American and European Stars. 30

Surrogate Notices.

SURROGATE'S COURT, MONROE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of JOHN W. MARTIN, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. J. A. Adlington, Surrogate of Monroe County, N. Y., duly granted in the above-entitled proceeding on the 21st day of July, 1893, that on the seventh day of September, 1893, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I intend to apply to the said Surrogate for letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Martin, deceased, late of Rochester, N. Y., under the provision of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New-York, authorizing an administrator's bond, with the consent of all of the next of kin of the intestate, in a penalty not less than five thousand dollars and not to exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors presented to the Surrogate pursuant to notice, published as specified in said section. Creditors of the estate of said John W. Martin are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate of Monroe County at his office, No. 22 Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company Building, Rochester, N. Y., on or before the first day of September, 1893.—Dated Rochester, N. Y., July 21, 1893.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN.
PUTNAM & SLOCUM, Attorneys for Petitioner, 28 Elwood Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
*jy24-2aw4wM&Th.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John C. McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1893.

ROBERT J. HOGUET, Executor.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
my25-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louise Wilcke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Bond Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of May, 1893. EDWARD WILCKE, Administrator.
my25-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jane Stewart, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1893. FRANKLIN B. LORD, Executor.
jul-law6m Th

Proposals.

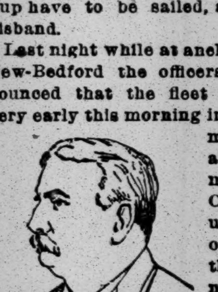
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 19, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in the Department of the East during fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be received here and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Newport Barracks, Ky.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., until 12 o'clock noon, Eastern time, on Friday, Aug. 18, 1893, and then opened. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at posts named above. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for——at——," and be addressed to the Quartermasters at the posts named, or to CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Governors Island, N. Y. Harbor.

A GLORIOUS SQUADRON RUN

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET'S PRETTY SAIL TO NEWPORT.

Veering Breezes Came by Fits and Starts and Gave the Yachtsmen a Chance for Skillful Manœuvring—Sixteen Finish in a Bunch in a Space of Three Minutes and Nineteen Seconds—The Ramona at Last Beats the Constellation—Preparations for the Astor Cup Races.

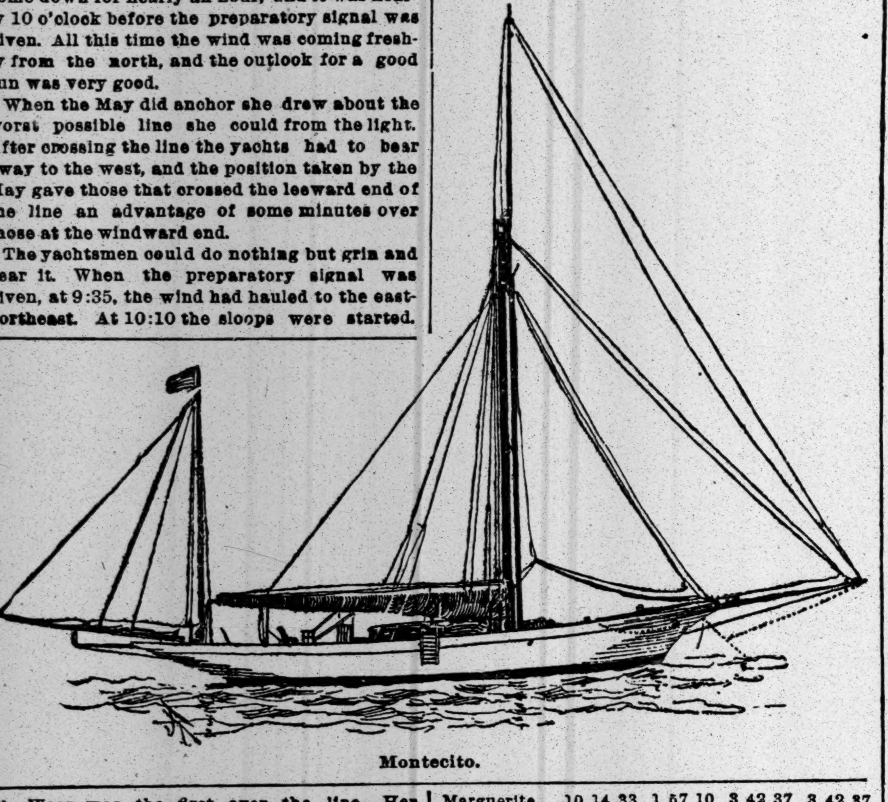
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The last squadron run of the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club was sailed to day. It was from New-Bedford back to Newport. Now the races for the Astor Cup have to be sailed, and then the fleet will disband.


J. D. Smith.

Last night while at anchor in the harbor at New-Bedford the officers from the flagship announced that the fleet would get under way very early this morning in order that Newport might be reached early and the final arrangements for the Astor Cup races made. As usual, it was the fault of those on the flagship that an early start was not made. Soon after "colors" this morning a signal from the May gave the time of the start as 9 o'clock. Promptly on time all the racing yachts stood out for the starting place off Clara Point. They soon got down there and might have been off in quick time. The flagship, however, did not come down for nearly an hour, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before the preparatory signal was given. All this time the wind was coming freshly from the north, and the outlook for a good run was very good.

When the May did anchor she drew about the worst possible line she could from the light. After crossing the line the yachts had to bear away to the west, and the position taken by the May gave those that crossed the leeward end of the line an advantage of some minutes over those at the windward end.

The yachtsmen could do nothing but grin and bear it. When the preparatory signal was given, at 9:35, the wind had hauled to the east-northeast. At 10:10 the sloops were started.


Montecito.

The Wasp was the first over the line. Her skipper took every advantage of the bad angle and went over at 10:08. The Queen Mab was next to the leeward of the Wasp. Then came the Fredonia. All the others were handicapped. They went over in this order: Huron, Jessica, Wayward, Harpoon, and Katrina.

Spinnakers were set to port on all but the Fredonia and all carried balloon jib topsails. The Dauntless was the first of the schooners over the line. She bowled along under her big balloon and maintopmast staysail. Then came the Lasca, with her big spinnaker driving well. The Ariel came next, followed by the old Mayflower, with her spinnaker set on her mainmast. The Marguerite and Yampa came next, each carrying spinnakers. Then came the Atlantic, Constellation, Shamrock, Alcæa, and Ramona.

Soon after crossing the line the wind hauled more to the southward, and spinnakers were taken in until the yachts were headed for the Hen and Chickens Lightship. Some of them then set spinnakers again. The breeze had freshened and the little fellows were staggering along under their big sails.

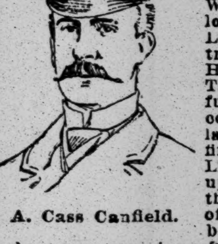
The Harpoon was the first to suffer. Her spinnaker was split to ribbons, and her plucky sailors, the Adams boys, were handicapped. The Harpoon has a small green crew just now. Her crack sailors are on the Pilgrim. The men jumped to lower away the shreds of her spinnaker, but getting the halyards of the balloon, began to lower that. In the meantime, the spinnaker pole almost fell into the water. In a few minutes she was sailing along as serenely as ever and cheering her rival, the Wasp.

The mishap had hardly happened when the spinnaker boom of the Yampa broke, and her big sail had to come in. A few minutes later the Huron's spinnaker was ripped. This ended the chapter of accidents.

At the Hen and Chickens all the yachts jibed. The Lasca was the first boat to pass the lightship, leaving it on the starboard hand. Her time was 11:18:17. The Dauntless was the next boat at 11:19:15. Then came the Mayflower, Queen Mab, Constellation, Ramona, Huron, Shamrock, Wayward, Margurite, Wasp, Alcæa, Fredonia, Harpoon, Atlantic, Katrina, Yampa, and Jessica.

The wind continued to haul and got lighter, while the sea was a little smoother. Some of the yachts set spinnakers, but only for a short time. As the wind was still hauling they had to jibe their boom over to starboard. This was only for a very short time, however, as the wind, which was very uncertain through the remainder of the race, suddenly hauled round to east and all had to jibe again.

As the yachts drew near West Island the Mayflower was leading well in shore with the Ariel next. The Harpoon was still further in shore with plenty of wind and moving very fast. Then came the Constellation and Marguerite. The Wasp was off shore, followed by the Ramona, Lasca, Dauntless, Katrina, Alcæa, Atlantic, Huron, and Queen Mab. The Alcæa was the furthest out, but was coming very fast and laying her course for the finish at Brenton's Reef Lightship. As they got up to Seaconnet Light those off shore ran out of the wind and were becalmed. Those inshore were carrying a fresh breeze along with them and walked right along. The Mayflower was the first to benefit by this and rapidly drew away from the others. Then came the Harpoon sailing like a witch and rapidly opening a big gap fromt he Wasp. The Lasca got in shore and passed the Ariel as though she was anchored.


A. Cass Canfield.

The scene was an odd one. The Ariel, not 100 yards to leeward of these other boats, was in a flat calm. The Ramona came next, and then the Ariel got the freshening breeze from the north by east, and sped through the water. The big Dauntless was next to go, and rapidly gained on the leaders. Then the order was: Fredonia, Wasp, Constellation, Jessica, Yampa, Wayward, Shamrock, Marguerite, Queen Mab, and Huron. The wind blew hard down the Seaconnet, and when the yachts got from under the lee of the islands, they bowled along in great style. It was almost too much for some of them, and their rails were well down.

The Mayflower, the leader, got a strong puff and had to luff to stand it. The forty-six-footer Harpoon stood up like a church and sailed very fast. When well under the Newport shore the wind died out and came in from the southwest. The racers had caught up with the cruising yachts. The racing yachts were in shore on the starboard tack, and the cruisers a little off shore on the port tack. In the calm all the yachts got well bunched and the wind hauled right round again to the northwest.

The Alcæa, well off shore, was coming along like a race horse with a great bone in her teeth. She was rapidly gaining the leading position, and, barring flukes, bid fair to win the race. When the wind came in again the yachts ran for the finish line with lifted sheets.

The sight was one of the finest seen during the whole cruise. All were bunched and so close that it looked as though some accidents must happen. They came on for the line, and in each class it was anybody's race. The Alcæa and Katrina crossed together at 1:52:52. The Huron came next at 1:53:02. A minute later, at 1:54:02, the Harpoon crossed. Then came Queen Mab, 1:54:46; Shamrock, 1:55:04; Wasp, 1:55:28; Constellation, 1:55:48; Lasca, 1:55:52; Ramona, 1:56:09; Fredonia, 1:56:11; Wayward, 1:56:20; Jessica, 1:56:25; Dauntless, 1:56:33; Mayflower, 1:56:43; Marguerite, 1:57:10; Ariel, 1:57:12; Yampa, 1:57:30, and Atlantic, 1:58:05.

The last yacht of the nineteen crossed just 5 minutes 47 seconds after the first, and sixteen yachts crossed the finish line within 3 minutes 19 seconds. Such a finish will not be witnessed again probably in the lifetime of those who witnessed to-day's.

Following is the table:

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Dauntless	10 12 41	1 56 33	3 43 52	3 43 52
Constellation	10 15 00	1 55 48	3 40 48	3 39 27
Yampa	10 14 33	1 57 30	3 42 57	3 41 21
Ramona	10 15 00	1 56 09	3 41 09	3 39 17
THIRD CLASS.				
Alcæa	10 15 00	1 52 52	3 37 52	3 37 52
Lasca	10 12 45	1 55 52	3 43 07	3 42 38
Mayflower	10 14 05	1 56 43	3 42 38	3 40 46
Atlantic	10 14 28	1 58 05	3 43 37	3 39 50
FOURTH CLASS.				
Ariel	10 13 06	1 57 12	3 44 06	3 44 06
Marguerite	10 14 33	1 57 10	3 42 37	3 42 37
Shamrock	10 15 00	1 55 04	3 40 04	3 34 02
SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS.				
Katrina	10 10 00	1 52 52	3 42 52	3 42 52
Huron	10 10 00	1 53 02	3 43 02	3 37 57
FOURTH CLASS.				
Wayward	10 10 00	1 56 20	3 46 20	3 46 20
Queen Mab	10 08 08	1 54 46	3 46 38	3 43 16
FIFTH CLASS.				
Fredonia	10 08 46	1 56 11	3 47 25	Not m'd
SIXTH CLASS.				
Wasp	10 08 00	1 55 28	3 47 28	3 47 28
Harpoon	10 10 00	1 54 02	3 44 02	3 43 56
Jessica	10 10 00	1 56 25	3 46 29	3 41 19

The winners are: Schooners.—Class 1—Ramona, winner of first prize, beat Constellation, winner of second prize, 10 seconds.

Class 3—Alcæa, winner of first prize, beat Atlantic, winner of second prize, 1 minute 58 seconds.

Class 4—Shamrock beat Ariel 10 minutes 4 seconds.

Sloops.—Class 3—Huron beat Katrina 4 minutes 55 seconds.

Class 4—Fredonia probably beats the Queen Mab. She has not been measured.

Class 6—Jessica beat Harpoon 1 minute 37 seconds.

Mr. Harry Gillig is very much pleased at the success of the Ramona. He has tried hard to beat the Constellation all through the cruise and succeeded to-day. Mr. Clark of the Alcæa was also pleased. During the cruise the Alcæa has won two first prizes and two seconds. She has sailed remarkably well.

Chairman James D. Smith of the America's Cup Committee and Secretary A. Cass Canfield sailed to-day on the Pilgrim round Brenton's Reef Lightship. The Vigilant was out, too, and the big cutters had a friendly brush. Honors were about even.

Mr. Smith has been having lots of fishing while on the cruise and is looking well. He says he got over racing years ago, and now likes to cruise and fish. Mr. Smith says he has seen the owners of three of the cutters and consulted with the other members of the Cup Committee, and they have decided to make the day for the first race for the America's Cup Sept. 28, a week earlier than was originally decided.

"This, of course," said Mr. Smith, "is provided the owner of the other cutter will agree, and I can safely say he will. As soon as this gentleman has been seen we shall notify Lord Dunraven. Commodore Morgan has very kindly placed the flagship May at the disposal of the Cup Committee for the trial races. I think this a very kind and courteous action of the Commodore."

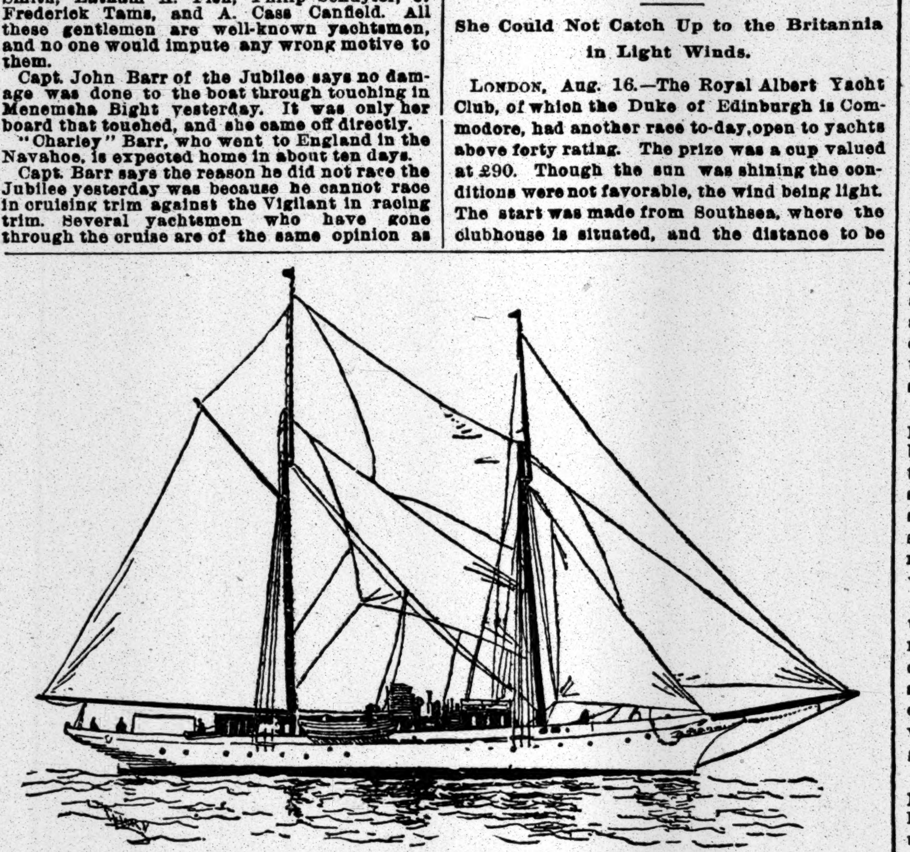
Other yachtsmen differed with Mr. Smith in this view, and thought that it would be rather bad taste for the committee that is to select the cup defender to sail with Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan practically owns one of the new cutters. He subscribed liberally to and organized the syndicate that built the Vigilant. While yachtsmen do not wish to infer that there would be any unfair dealing or that th Cup Committee would be biased in favor of any one boat, they think that it would be more satisfactory to every one if the Cup Committee had a boat of its own for the trial races.

The Cup Committee is composed of James D. Smith, Latham A. Fish, Philip Schuyler, J. Frederick Tams, and A. Cass Canfield. All these gentlemen are well-known yachtsmen, and no one would impute any wrong motive to them.

Capt. John Barr of the Jubilee says no damage was done to the boat through touching in Menemsha Bight yesterday. It was only her board that touched, and she came off directly.

"Charley" Barr, who went to England in the Navahoe, is expected home in about ten days.

Capt. Barr says the reason he did not race the Jubilee yesterday was because he cannot race in cruising trim against the Vigilant in racing trim. Several yachtsmen who have gone through the cruise are of the same opinion as


Wild Duck.

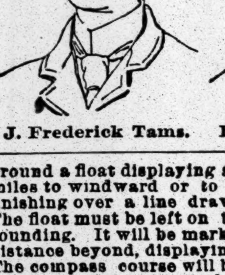
Capt Barr. Many of the yachts raced in cruising trim, but many of the winners were stripped of almost everything.

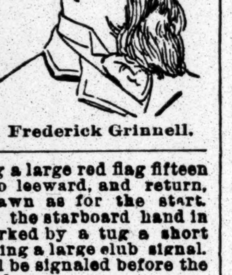
The race for the Astor Cups will begin tomorrow. The outlook just now is good for a fair breeze, and the races will certainly be the most interesting of the cruise. Three of the cutters, the Vigilant, Colonia, and Pilgrim, have already entered, and the Jubilee will doubtless be entered in time. All four have been stripped and are in fine condition.

The Vigilant has shipped her new hollow boom made by Herreshoff. The conditions of the races are that "the winner of the first day's race is to take one cup, and the winner, second, third, and fourth boats shall compete in the second race for the other cup. In the event of the second cup being won by the boat which was second, third, or fourth in the first day's race, there shall be a third race between these two boats, and the winner of the third race shall take both cups."

The entries must be made in writing. They will be received on board the flagship up to 8 A. M. Aug. 17. The start will be made at 11 A. M. Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given. Starting signals, (one gun, start:) Preparatory—A gun will be fired, the club signal lowered, and the blue peter set in its place. Start—Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired, the blue peter lowered, and a red ball hoisted on the triatic stay, and this will be the starting time for all contestants.

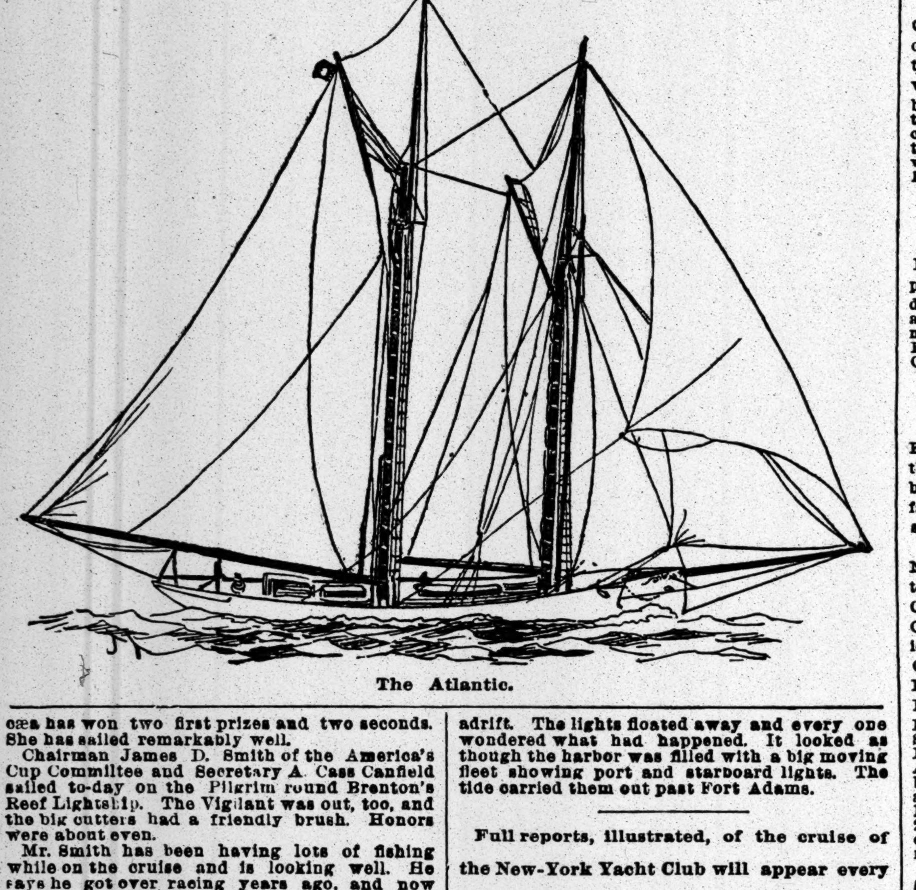
When they have crossed the line the club signal will be reset and the ball will come down. Course: From an imaginary line between the May and Brenton Reef Lightship, to and


J. Frederick Tams.


Frederick Grinnell.

around a float displaying a large red flag fifteen miles to windward or to leeward, and return, finishing over a line drawn as for the start. The float must be left on the starboard hand in rounding. It will be marked by a tug a short distance beyond, displaying a large club signal. The compass course will be signaled before the preparatory signal is made.

Newport residents were treated to a pretty sight to-night by Mr. H. F. Gillig of the Ramona. The water was as still as glass and the night was dark. Mr. Gillig and some friends on the yacht put 500 red and green lights on as many pieces of cork, and after lighting them set them adrift. The lights floated away and every one wondered what had happened. It looked as though the harbor was filled with a big moving fleet showing port and starboard lights. The tide carried them out past Fort Adams.


The Atlantic.

Full reports, illustrated, of the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will appear every morning in "The New-York Times." Newsdealers will visit the fleet every day with ample supplies of "The Times."

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

..............................1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at............o'clock to-day of the newsdeale

at...

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE GERRY CUP.

A Testimonial that Is Much Admired by the Cruising Yachtsmen.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The cup presented to Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, a picture of which was given in Wednesday's NEW-YORK TIMES, is much admired by the yachtsmen on the cruise. Many have not seen the piece of silver, but from the picture in THE TIMES they have been enabled to get a most excellent idea of it. Indeed, all the cup pictures of THE TIMES have been specially commented upon for their excellence.

Of the many yachting trophies and cups of nautical design made by Tiffany & Co. this season, there is none thought more beautiful than the testimonial to Commodore Gerry. As the inscription upon the front indicates, it is a tribute from

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB
to
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
In recognition of his services as Commodore from
1886 to 1892.

The testimonial is in the form of a loving cup, with two handles and a cover, upon which is surmounted the figure of Victory, rising fully 8 inches above the lid, making the total height of the cup over 24 inches. The modeling of this figure, the graceful pose and shapely limbs, standing and balancing herself on the right foot, the left arm raised above the head, the right outstretched, about to award the laurel wreath held in her hand, are all marvels of exquisite workmanship, every curve of which reveals the artist's touch. The general style of the cup is Roman, the handles are ornamented with clinging sea urchins twining garlands of seaweeds around the handles. Upon the front of the body of the cup is an etching of Mr. Gerry's steam yacht the Electra.

This is another fine piece of work and brings out many details in the build of the fleet little yacht which are easily recognized. Upon the opposite side is the etched inscription quoted above. Seaweeds, shells and other appropriate ornamentation complete the decorative features. The cup weighs 165 ounces.

THE NAVAHOE FINISHED THIRD.

She Could Not Catch Up to the Britannia in Light Winds.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Royal Albert Yacht Club, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is Commodore, had another race to-day, open to yachts above forty rating. The prize was a cup valued at £90. Though the sun was shining the conditions were not favorable, the wind being light. The start was made from Southsea, where the clubhouse is situated, and the distance to be sailed was forty-six miles, the conditions being that the course should be gone over twice.

The starters were:

Yacht.	Rating.	Owner.
Britannia	151	Prince of Wales.
Navahoe	161	Royal Phelps Carroll.
Calluna	127	Mr. P. Donaldson.
Satanita	164	Mr. A. D. Clarke.

When the starting gun was fired at 10 o'clock all the yachts were heading in fine shape up the line. The Britannia was the first to cross, followed by the Calluna, Navahoe, and Satanita in the order given.

The yachts had to beat to the Nab Lightship, and before it was reached the Navahoe had overtaken and passed the Calluna.

The Britannia slowly increased the advantage she had gained at the start, and by the time the first half of the first round had been sailed, she was two minutes and a half ahead of the Navahoe. The Prince of Wales's boat kept the lead throughout. The Satanita brought up the rear.

The mark-boat was passed at the following times:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Britannia	11	33	20	Calluna	11	40	55
Navahoe	11	35	50	Satanita	11	44	16

Toward the finish the Calluna began to shorten the distance between herself and the Navahee, but shortly after she began to creep up on the American the wind died completely out, and a drifting match followed. As there was danger of their fouling each other, the race was stopped at the end of the first round, the cup going to the Britannia.

The contestants finished as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Brittannia	3	55	00
Calluna	3	57	45
Navahoe	4	04	45
Satanita	4	08	32

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Isoline, Mr. John H. Flagler; Wanda, Mr. James Stillman; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler, and Puzzle, Mr. A. B. Claflin. Schooner yachts Avalon, Mr. Francis L. Leland, and Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell.

Bound West—Steam yacht Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Vamoose, Mr. W. R. Hearst, and Sheerwater, Mr. H. R. Wolcott.

Came to anchor from the eastward in Little Neck Bay, L. I.: Steam yacht Næera, Mr. C. A. Gould, and schooner yacht Coronet, Mr. John D. Wing.

Came to anchor here: Rater Pyxie, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, from Larchmont.

Left here for the eastward: Sloop yacht Olga, Mr. W. S. Gillespie.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 16.—Steam yachts Rival and Vixen of New-York sailed west this morning, cruising.

The Veto has gone east and will call at Nantucket.

Schooner yachts Clytie and Carlotta of New-York are cruising with Edgartown as supply port; sloop Corsair, New-York, Fuller owner, and cutter Marcia, Bristol, Potter owner, sailed home this afternoon after extended cruises in Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds; sloop Vixen, St. Louis, sailed on a cruise.

Prince of Wales Loses a Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—After the race for the Albert Cup in the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club on Monday the owner of the Satanita lodged a protest against the cup being awarded to the Britannia, which was first to cross the line. The protest was based on the ground that the Britannia had forced the Satanita to put about on a wrong tack, thus causing her to fall behind. To-day the managers of the club gave a decision in favor of the Satanita, which accordingly becomes winner of the cup. The Britannia was disqualified.

Little Silver Yachts to Race.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The yacht owners of Little Silver will enter their boats in a race to take place at that place on Friday. The yachts will be divided into three classes, and cash prizes will be awarded to the winners. The start will be made at noon. The Regatta Committee consists of W. L. Rathbun, Clinton James, Hiram Knapp, Frederick Oakes, and John F. Borden.

Professional Bicycle Races.

The six professional bicycle races at Manhattan Field on Saturday afternoon promise to be more than usually attractive. Twenty-six entries have been received for the six events. All the men are fast riders, in good form, and, as there is $750 in sight, the contests are sure to be exciting.

The competitors will be: H. C. Wheeler, Orange N. J.; Charles Barden, England; P. J. Berlo, Boston; J. Prince, Chicago; A. B. Rich, Staten Island; C. E. Kinge, Jersey City; C. W. Price, Milwaukee; C. W. Ashinger, New-York; J. F. Starbuck, Marion, Ind.; H. D. Hutchins, Boston; Albert Stock, Chicago; H. Kamaska, Milwaukee; A. S. Meixell, Lewisburg, Penn.; H. B. Crocker, Newton, Mass.; F. Albert, New-York; A. C. Meixell, Lewisburg, Penn.; H. N. Swank, Philadelphia; C. E. Symons Sydney, N. Y.; F. T. Servis, Rochester, N. Y.; C. N. Dorntge, Buffalo; F. C. Fohrman, Buffalo; C. J. Appel, Rochester, H. E. Bartholomew, Lewisburg, Penn.; W. M. Breckenridge, Minneapolis, V. G. Kelly, Philadelphia, and W. Martin, Lawrence, Mass. The meet will open at 2:30 with the one-mile novice race, and the other events are: One-mile, open; half-mile, one-mile, two-mile, and five-mile handicaps.

It looks as if Wheeler would have a harder struggle for first money than he had during the opening meets. Berlo is in fine form, and Kamaska, Starbuck, Rich, and the Englishman promise to make things interesting for him. From here the riders will go on to Troy, returning to New-York for the Fall meet.

Her Head and Body Badly Burned.

The explosion of an oil stove caused a fire yesterday afternoon in the rooms of Mrs. Sarah Barton, on the third floor of the five-story tenement house at 414 West Fifty-second Street.

While Mrs. Barton was endeavoring to extinguish the flames her clothing took fire and she was badly burned about the head and body. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital for treatment. The damage by the fire was about $25.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager Rosenquest is pushing the new decorations and improvements at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and everything will be ready for the opening of the house on Monday evening, Aug. 28, when J. K. Murray, the Irish comedian and vocalist, will be seen in "Glenda-Leugh," which had a brief but successful run last season. Among the new features promised for the production are a corps of Irish jig and reel dancers, new songs by Mr. Murray and Clara Lane, and specialties suitable to the performance.

LAST NIGHTS OF "THE PLAYER."—Lawrence Hanley will withdraw "The Player" from the stage of the Star Theatre after Saturday night's performance. Next week, which is the last of his engagement, he will appear in a repertory. "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented Monday and Tuesday evenings, "Othello" Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, "Hamlet" Friday, and "The Lady of Lyons" for the Saturday matinée.

COMEDIAN CRANE'S SEASON.—William H. Crane will begin his annual season in Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 11, presenting "Brother John," which is the only play he will produce this season. His company has been called for rehearsals in this city Aug. 28. Manager Joseph Brooke is one of the busiest men in New-York just now, preparing for the coming tour.

BOSTON'S NEW MUSEUM.—The Boston Museum, in its modern dress, will open for the season next Monday, with Roland Reed in "Innocent as a Lamb."

EXPERTS FOR MRS. SHANN

UNABLE TO ACCOUNT FOR HER SON'S SYMPTOMS.

County Physician Cantwell's Autopsy and Dr. Bergen's Treatment of the Case Strongly Criticised—Mrs. Shann Tells a Dramatic Story of the Midnight Visit of Three Men to Her Son's Body—Evidence that She Needed Money to Pay Her Husband's Debts.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Shann murder trial continues to attract large crowds to the Mercer County Court. The fact that Mrs. Shann was to conclude her evidence this morning brought another large congregation of women. When she left the witness chair, after five hours of examination, her daughter, Mrs. Mamie Kelly of Philadelphia, handed her a huge bunch of roses, which were put in a glass and placed on the table in front of her. Some admirer of Justice Abbett also laid a bunch of roses in front of his seat on the bench, and their odor was refreshing, for the courtroom is stuffy at all times.

Mrs. Shann's demeanor on the stand surprised everybody. She told all the facts of her boy's suffering and death with scarcely a tremor. Her wonderful will power carried her safely through the test, although she was sharply cross-examined by the State on her story about the visit of the three mysterious men, whom she alleged robbed the body of the viscera.

It is on this story that the whole case is thought to hinge. If the jury believes it she may be saved. She was asked the pointed question whether she removed the viscera herself or caused them to be removed, and to the question she not only said "No!" in a pitched voice, but emphasized the denial with vigorous gestures.

The day was principally given over to experts for the defense. The physicians were of local fame, and they made strong comment upon County Physician Cantwell's autopsy and Dr. Bergen's treatment of the case. To all of them was read the State's hypothetical question. Their opinion upon it was that it was impossible to say what was the cause of death.

Mrs. Shann, recalled to the stand, said that John had often talked about dying. He knew he would not get well. He made a request not to be embalmed and not to be put on ice, as the Shanns have a horror of ice on bodies. Up to 3:25 on Tuesday morning she administered his nourishment. He then called her to the bedside, and as she held him up he said, "Mamma, I'm going home now," and he was dead. Mrs. Shann broke down when she recalled this scene.

On Wednesday night Mrs. Kelly, Mabel, and the witness saturated the cloths with embalming fluid and laid them on John's face. The body was all right then. She saw no signs of blood on the canopy. Later she heard some one knock at the back staircase, and Boarder Van Selous told her that young Frank Borden was down stairs and wanted to see her. Frank Borden handed her a note, which she read, and said:

"I don't understand it. Tell your father I want to see him."

Mrs. Borden and Frank came later. Mrs. Borden said that Mr. Borden had been informed that the Manhattan Company was to make an autopsy. She advised Mrs. Shann to have a lawyer.

"If it was my boy they were going to do this to," Mrs. Borden said, "I would want to know why."

After their departure Mrs. Shann knocked on Mr. Van Selous's door and asked him if he would go in the morning and get a lawyer. Mrs. Shann then went to her bedroom and locked her door. This was before 12 o'clock. Later she was awakened by the ringing of the front door bell. She went down stairs, and taking a lamp placed it on the hall table. On opening the door three men stepped in and closed the door after them.

"Does Mrs. Shann live here?" they asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"Is there a young man dead here?"

"Yes, Sir."

"We would like to see him."

"I cannot let you see him," the witness answered, "because of the lateness of the hour, as my daughter is asleep in the room."

"We came to see him," they replied, "and we are going to see him."

One of them roughly pushed her aside, and the others passed quickly up stairs. She attempted to go up stairs, but the man pushed her against the wall. The push was so violent that it hurt her.

"What does this outrage mean?" she demanded.

"You will know in time," was the man's answer.

The two men entered the room where the body was, and were gone but a short time. She did not see them carry anything away. They had long storm coats on. After recovering from the shock she took the lamp and went into the room where the body was and looked over the canopy. She thought she detected a spot of blood. She called Mr. Van Selous and informed him that she saw a spot of blood, and asked him to go up stairs and look. He hesitated, but both went up stairs, and he raised the canopy up and glanced at the body and said he saw blood.

After Van Selous left the room she told Mabel that something had been done to John. Mabel at 6 o'clock went for Insurance Agent Borden, who advised secrecy. Dr. Bergen came to the house and viewed the body. He said: "These men will laugh at that for a long time, because they could come into a house, go to a bedroom, and make an autopsy with a girl asleep in the same room."

To Frank Borden he said: "That beats a graveyard robbery."

He advised Borden not to go to New-York to consult with the company, because he would get no information there. In the afternoon Borden returned from New-York and advised the witness to send for a lawyer, because she would need one. He said the company disclaimed all knowledge of the disembowelling.

The witness was asked questions about the medicine. She stated that refilling of prescriptions was not unusual. Senator Vanderbilt asked the pointed question whether she had given him any food or medicine that would cause her to desire the removal of the viscera of her son. She said she had not. She was further asked if she had caused any one to do it or did it herself. She gave the same answer; neither did she have any knowledge who did it.

Prosecutor Stockton cross-examined Mrs. Shann. She stated that it was not an unusual thing to hear the door bell ring at a late hour and for her to go down, as sometimes the boarders were locked out. On touching on the visit of the three mysterious men, she said that the hall was much tracked up after the visit of the men. She did not recollect whether their feet were very muddy. She was pressed for a reason why she told these mysterious men the location of the body, but she said she could not give a reason. She was very much frightened. She did not make any outcry when the man threw her up against the wall. She said she was unconscious for a short time.

To Justice Abbett Mrs. Shann said she could not see much of the man that held her. His coat collar was pulled up and his hat was pulled down over the face. All three wore mackintoshes. The man that detained her had a dark mustache. It was her impression that the men were from the insurance company. This was her belief until Mr. Borden told her that the company disclaimed any knowledge of the deed.

Her husband left a will, and she was a beneficiary of the will as well as executrix. The defense objected to cross-examination on this point. Prosecutor Stockton said he wanted to prove certain facts as to the motive. The defense did not want the facts spread before the jury, urging that it should be privately brought to the attention of the court. Justice Abbett said: "Everything in this case is to be open as daylight, and there will be nothing said in private."

Prosecutor Stockton explained that the Shann estate could not be closed because of debts against it. They must be paid within the statutory nine months, and it became necessary for her to get ready cash. Judge Beasley asked for an exception, but it was not granted. The questioning was resumed, and she said that she acted as executrix. She has not filed any account. She admitted that the debts had not been paid. She enumerated the bills that had been filed with her, amounting to $200. The funeral expenses of the husband had been paid. Mrs. Shann left the stand at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. Alfred B. Baker, rector of the Episcopal Church at Princeton, testified that he visited John Shann during his last sickness. He held service for the sick at every visit. He had no distinct recollection of whether the mother knelt or not. Her demeanor was reverent and interested.

Dr. David Warman of Trenton was called as a medical expert by the defense. He has been a practicing physician for thirty-two years and has performed many autopsies. Dr. Cantwell's autopsy was not a proper one. He did not think to look for diseased condition. He made a general criticism of the autopsy of the County Physician. The hypothetical question was read to the witness, and he said he could not say of what John Shann died because the symptoms belong to a number of diseases, principally chronic alcoholism. He did not think the man died of mercurial poisoning. In discussing the medical treatment, he said: "I would not have made a slop jar of my patient's stomach."

In case of gastritis he thought the stomach needed a rest and the body nourishment. He said he would not have given Shann any of the medicine that Dr. Bergen prescribed.

Dr. James H. MacKenzie, one of the physicians at the St. Francis Hospital, gave testimony that the autopsy of County Physician Cantwell was all right so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. The hypothetical question was read to him, and he said it was impossible for him to say what was the cause of death. The symptoms indicated a variety of diseases. He could not say that he died of mercurial poisoning, because there was the absence of salivation. In regard to the removal of the viscera, he gave it as his opinion that the person that did it must have had some knowledge of anatomy and more than a knowledge necessary to clean a chicken, because in removing the vitals of a chicken they could be torn, but not so in the case of a human being. He did not think it possible to dissolve one of the antiseptic tablets in a glass of water and so graduate the doses that the patient would die within a given time from slow poisoning.

Dr. W. W. L. Phillips of Trenton said he had been a practitioner in Trenton and in the army for forty years. That part of the hypothetical question which defined the symptoms of John Shann was read to him, and he was asked of what such a patient died. He said he thought from gastro-enteritis, and that it might have been produced by poison, indigestion, and various causes. It was not mercurial poisoning, because there was no salivation. He was of the opinion that it would be impossible to dissolve an antiseptic tablet in water and administer it in doses to insure continued poisoning.

Insurance Agent Frank Borden was recalled and corroborated the statements made by Mrs. Shann in reference to his several visits, and then told about the several policies issued on John Shann's life. The court was somewhat mixed up as to their condition. It appears that the first policy was taken out in the New-York Life Insurance Company and never accepted. When the other policies were written John Shann said he wished his mother to be made beneficiary, and said that if he died she would get the benefit of the money, and if he lived it was a good investment. The policies were on the tontine plan.

BIG CONCERNS IN TROUBLE.

Receivers for the Gilbert Car and Troy Steel and Iron Companies.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Judge Mayham was at the Hotel Kenmore this afternoon. Before him at 3:30 o'clock appeared Deputy Attorney General Hogan, Charles E. Patterson, representing judgment creditors of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company of Green Island, and Frank S. Black, counsel for both the car company and the Troy Steel and Iron Company.

Mr. Hogan made two motions, one that an action be brought to wind up the affairs of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company, and the other that a similar action be brought to wind up the affairs of the Troy Steel and Iron Company. Mr. Black, on behalf of both companies, offered judgment, which was accepted. Judgments for the dissolution of these companies were then granted by Judge Mayham, who also granted an order restraining the creditors of either concern from beginning any further legal proceedings.

William Kemp and James Keenan of Troy were appointed receivers of the Troy Iron and Steel Company on a joint bond of $100,000. This company has a capital of $2,500,000, and its assets amount to $1,300,000, the liabilities aggregating $2,000,000. Messrs. Kemp, Rogers, Rockefeller, and Corning, Directors of the company, are its principal creditors. Mr. Kemp is Vice President of the company.

William Shaw of Troy was appointed receiver of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company. This company has assets of $900,000, but the liabilities far exceed that amount.

The Sheriff of Albany County this afternoon took possession of the works at Green Island of the Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company on five judgments, aggregating $150,000, in favor of members of the Gilbert family. The works are among the largest in the country, and now have orders for cars for an elevated railroad in Chicago and other roads enough to keep running until Fall. The concern dates back to 1823. Inability to make prompt collections caused financial embarrassment.

MAYOR MATTHEWS WILL NOT RUN.

In No Condition to Contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Mayor Matthews's private secretary, Mr. Taylor, made the following statement to-day:

"Mayor Matthews, as every one knows, has worked hard for three years, and this year he has suffered from overwork. His family physician has warned him repeatedly against further activity for the present in politics, but he has disregarded this advice, and he might, perhaps, have got, this Summer, into condition for a campaign—that is, if his party had seen fit to select him as the candidate—had it not been for his accident, which will confine him to the house more or less for a month longer. But his physical condition and other recent events of a private nature will make it impossible for him to think of being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and he will not be a candidate for a renomination for Mayor."

Many Families Alarmed by Fire.

A slight fire yesterday afternoon on the fourth floor of the six-story tenement house at 177 Chrystie Street caused a panic among the many tenants of the place.

The fire started from some unknown cause in the apartments of Mrs. Mary Dubiller on the fourth floor of the house. Mrs. Dubiller keeps boarders, but there was no one on the floor when the fire was discovered.

The fire was discovered by a pet dog of Mrs. Schnackenberger, who lives on the opposite side of the hall on the same floor. The dog ran up and down the hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon barking and whining until the attention of his mistress was attracted. Mrs. Schnackenberger shouted "fire," and at once twenty-four families rushed downstairs, and out upon the fire escapes. All escaped safely.

Mrs. Levine, who had given birth to a boy baby eight days ago, occupied the next floor. When the alarm of fire was given, Mrs. Levine fainted and while unconscious she was removed by her husband and several friends across the roof to the adjoining house. There she recovered consciousness, but she is still weak and her condition is serious.

The fire was soon extinguished and the damage will not exceed $100.

Miss Huer Must Go Back.

Immigration Commissioner Senner yesterday received a communication from Washington sustaining his action in the case of Martha Huer, the Vienna concert hall singer, who was recently debarred as a person likely to become a public charge. Miss Huer traveled as a second-cabin passenger and was accompanied by her lover, Max Lindenbaum.

In the ordinary course of events neither would have been required to pass through the portals of the Immigration Bureau, but the officials were warned to look out for them, and when they reached here on the Hamburg liner they were taken to Ellis Island. When it was decided to debar the young woman, Lindenbaum succeeded in having the case appealed to the General Superintendent of Immigration, who, however, refused to interfere with the decision of his subordinate.

Miss Huer will be placed on board the Normannia, which sails for Hamburg to-day.

Fire Escapes that Are Useless.

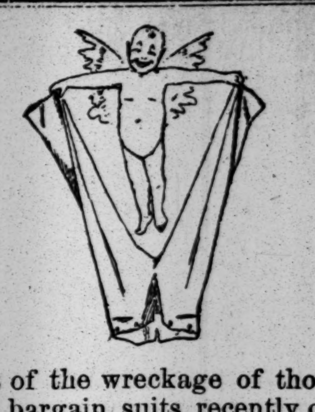
Dr. Moreau Morris called the attention of the Board of Health yesterday to the obstruction of the fire escapes in tenement houses visited by the Summer corps of physicians. The obstructions are of such a kind as to render the fire escapes useless in case of a fire. His communication was referred to the Police Department.

The board ordered the removal of the tenants from 173 Avenue A because of the bad condition of the house, and also the closing of a stable at 713 East Ninth Street.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.



Part of the wreckage of those $12.50 bargain suits recently offered at our Prince St. store (a few remain) is about 300 pairs of odd trousers, chiefly sizes 29 and 30 inches waist.

We sweep them out to you, slender men and boys, at $2 each.

Only at Prince St.

A complete stock of excellent trousers at all our stores, $4 to $10. Those at $4, $5, $6, and $7 were once much higher.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Indispensable in Every Good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately-flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

The New-York Times
ALL THE NEWS FOR 3 CENTS

MR. BLOUNT'S MISSION.

No Recommendations in the Report on the Hawaiian Matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The arrival of Minister Blount at San Francisco was not a surprise to the State Department. Some time in July Mr. Blount informed the President of his intention to leave Honolulu for San Francisco. He stated that he would sail on Aug. 6, and on his arrival at San Francisco would leave almost immediately for Washington.

This programme was mapped out when the report of Mr. Blount was nearing completion, and it was his desire and intention to follow up the statements made in that document by verbal utterances to the President and the Secretary of State. In view of President Cleveland's statement as to his health and need of complete rest, and his announcement that he would transact no official business at Gray Gables, the necessity for Mr. Blount's speedy return to Washington does not appear so pressing, but he will probably not delay in coming East.

As the Hawaiian situation stands at present, the settlement of the annexation question will depend mainly on conferences between the President, Secretary Gresham, and Minister Blount. In his report the Minister, according to his instructions, made no recommendations on the vital point at issue, but gave his opinion as to the relative strength of the sentiment in the islands with reference to the question of annexation. To give the President and Secretary Gresham a better insight into the condition of affairs, that they may be enabled to make recommendations to Congress, Mr. Blount will give his views verbally, and it is that he may amplify them in an unofficial way, devoid of possible embarrassment consequent upon the expression of such plain opinions in an official document, that he is to confer with the Executive and diplomatic heads of the Government.

Mr. Blount's statement in San Francisco yesterday concerning the mailing of his final report did not refer to the main report, in which his ideas are contained. That document was mailed from Honolulu some time ago, and is now in the possession of the State Department.

DANCING, GOOD AND BAD.

It Is Discussed by and the Good Illustrated for the Professional Woman's League.

The Professional Woman's League took up the subject of dancing yesterday, and Miss Emma Field, leading lady in "The Senator" for the coming season, gave a history of the art from early times. Dancing was the mode in which the early savages expressed their joys, sorrows, and passions, Miss Field said. It is an animal instinct which is worked upon powerfully by music. It is a vent for superabundant health and spirits shared by the lower animals, whose gambols are imitated by uncivilized races.

Dancing has been practiced by all races, and most frequently as a solemn religious rite. Greek philosophers danced and scorned those ignorant of the art, while one of the old fathers of the Church recommended it as a practice which would be one of the heavenly occupations.

Miss Field said that the modern followers of Terpsichore had lost all grace and poetry of motion. The grand ballet was almost the only desirable form of stage dancing to be found, and many so-called dances were merely gymnastic exercises and often merely disgraceful exhibitions.

The league secures the best talent in all its departments, and Mlle. Leontine, the teacher in dancing, is no exception. She resembled a dainty pink and white flower as she gave an exhibition of ballet dancing.

Six of her pupils, dressed in eighteenth century costumes, from the league wardrobe, danced the "Flirt Minuet."

Mrs. A. M. Palmer presided, assisted by Miss Bertha Welby. Others present were "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Mrs. Clarence Handysides, Mrs. J. F. Guthridge, Miss Grace Addison, Miss Viola Whitcomb, Miss Katie Mayhew, Miss Ada Gilman, Miss Clara Hunter, Miss Catherine Stagg, and Miss Maggie Leland.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

The Paris, sailing yesterday, had among her passengers for Southampton J. L. Cadwalader, Rear Admiral Maclear, Prof. John Milne, Count G. Oldofredi, George E. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Poulterer, Count G. G. della Somaglia, Mr. and Mrs. H. Snowden Ward, and Jerome Wheelock.

Capt. Aubrey Crocker, who is to sail Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's yacht Navahoe in her races abroad, was a passenger by the Majestic. Other passengers who took their departure yesterday in the saloon of that vessel were Lieut. K. Bando, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Capt. R. W. Ethelston and Miss Ethelston, T. A. Havemeyer, J. H. Brooks-Hitchen, Archdeacon Kirkby, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. MacKenzie, N. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Valdes, and Lieut. M. Yarmanoouchi.

Distinguished Passengers on the Havel.

A cablegram received yesterday by the Nort German Lloyd Steamship Company states that among the passengers of the Havel, from Bremen and Southampton, yesterday, are Baron Saurma, the German Ambassador at Washington; Capt. Mensing, Prof. Lincke, and Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to Mexico.

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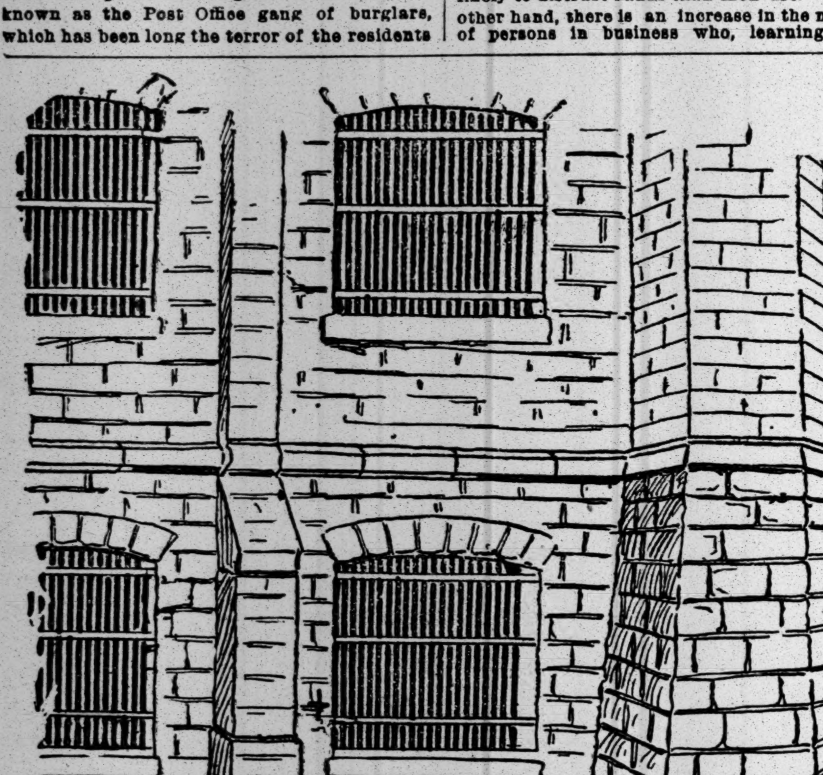
TRIED TO BREAK INTO JAIL

DARING ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The Queens County Warden Heard the Noise and Three Burglars' Friends Were Soon Behind Bars—When Discovered, They Ran, and One of Them Was Shot—They Were Prying Steel Bars with a Wagon Pole—All Lived in This City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 16.—Three reckless and daring men made a desperate attempt last night to break into the Queens County Jail in this city to liberate friends. They got into the jail, but not in the way they expected to get in.

Among the prisoners confined in the jail are John Miller, Andrew Johnson, alias Mitchell; John Kelly, Frederick Wiseman, and his brother, Ferdinand Wiseman. These five men were committed to the jail on July 29 last by Justice Hendrickson of Jamaica, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They were charged with breaking into the Grosjean residence at Woodhaven, and are suspected of being members of what is known as the Post Office gang of burglars, which has been long the terror of the residents of Long Island City. These men are all married, and their wives have been permitted to visit them regularly, so that the means of communicating any plan of rescue have been comparatively easy.



Queens County Jail.

Cross shows where the burglars' friends tried to pry open window.

Last night at 11:15 Warden McDougall and Deputies Hawkins and Leonard were seated in the jail office on night duty. They suddenly heard a jingling sound within the jail as if a bunch of keys had been thrown from the outside upon the stone floor of the southwest part of the jail, where some of the most desperate criminals are confined, including Mitchell and Kelly.

Creeping quietly up stairs to the floor above, the Warden opened a window in the Sheriff's office and dropped to the ground six feet below, and was quickly followed by his two deputies. The three men made for the back of the stables, and, drawing their revolvers, crept up, under the shadow of the outside fence, in the direction of that quarter of the jail where they had heard the noise.

Finally they gained the shadow of the garden fence which divides the prison grounds near the southwest corner of the jail. Peeping through where a board was broken, they saw three men, who subsequently proved to be Charles Miller, aged 29, 39 Attorney Street, New-York, a saloonkeeper; Arthur Edwards, 22 years old, 430 West Twenty-ninth Street, New-York, and James Flynn, 31 years old, 432 West Twenty-ninth Street, New-York.

Warden McDougall tells the following story of the capture of the men:

"When I looked through the fence I saw all three men prying one of the outside bars of the ground floor window. This window overlooks Cell No. 2, where Mitchell and Kelly were locked up together. It is protected by an outer row of nineteen one-and-a-half-inch cold steel bars, and an inner row of ordinary one-inch steel bars. The three men were using a heavy wagon pole fifteen feet long and shod with iron, to pry apart the outer bars.

"I whispered my two officers to shout with me at the same time, 'Throw up your hands!' which we did. The men were confused, and instead of throwing up their hands began to run. Hawkins and myself immediately opened fire on them. I fired three shots and Hawkins two as fast as we could pull the triggers. One shot struck Flynn at the back of the left knee, and he called out, 'I'm shot!' but continued to run. He and Edwards jumped behind a buttress in the hall when I followed them. They threw up their hands.

"Miller, in the meantime, started in an opposite direction for the street fence, trying all the time to draw his revolver. Hawkins was within ten feet of him, however, ordering him to put up his hands. When Miller saw the game was up he did so, first of all throwing away his revolver. Leonard was right with us all the time, although he was only armed with an ordinary 'billy.' We then marched all three prisoners round to the jail door, all holding up their hands. Then we searched them and found a revolver upon Flynn. We then locked them up in separate cells.

"Upon going into the corridor upon which the window which the men were trying to force looks, we found a fine-saw frame and twelve of the finest quality of steel saws. They were partially wrapped up in an old piece of blanket, which had unrolled when falling, and the saws tumbling out had made the noise which first drew our attention to the jail-breakers. Outside on the grass we found a steel jimmy, the wagon shaft, two big wooden blocks to use for leverage, and the revolver thrown away by Miller.

"The men must have started in on the job just after Watchman McCormick left that part of the jail. It takes him just one hour to make the rounds, and so, if we had not heard the noise, they would have had plenty of time to have got their friends out. We know Miller has done a long-time sentence in Sing Sing. They are a desperate band."

Miller and Flynn are both clean, well-dressed men, with prepossessing looks. Edwards, however, is a desperate-looking character. Inquiries at Miller's saloon at 39 Attorney Street brought to light the fact that it is considered a resort for low criminals. The three prisoners were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Kavanagh and remanded until Friday.

Post Office Employes Paid in Cash.

Postmaster Dayton made the employes of the Post Office happy yesterday by paying them a fortnight's wages instead of compelling them to wait until the end of the calendar month. In all, $95,000 was paid out in the main building and the various branches, and the men were given currency instead of checks.

The new method of payment was much praised by all the employes. Hitherto they have had checks once a month, and to convert them into cash was always an annoyance. Many saloons in the neighborhood of the Federal Building will be the losers by the cash system, as they made a business of handling Government checks for a commission.

Thirty-six new clerks and nineteen porters were sworn in yesterday by the appointment clerk of the general office. They are to be trained at the new branch office, Lexington Avenue and East Forty-third Street.

Empress of Japan at Vancouver.

Advice has been received at the New-York office of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver, B. C., at 6 P. M., Aug. 15.

Prince Komatmi and suite were on board, besides a full passenger list and cargo.

CURRENCY STILL AT A PREMIUM.

Much of It Called for from the South—More Gold Coming from Europe.

Currency was in considerable demand again yesterday and the premium was as high as on Tuesday. That is, the bulk of the business in the money brokers' offices was done at 2 to 2½ per cent., with a number of transactions at 3 per cent. The price paid by the brokers to sellers of currency ranged from 1 to 1½ per cent.

The calls from the South for money resulted in giving the brokers a good deal of business. The cash was in demand there to assist in moving the cotton crop. Most of the shipments to that region were in lots of $25,000 or $50,000, their aggregate representing a very respectable amount. This money for the South is paid for through the negotiation of bills of lading for cotton already shipped.

So far as the local demand was concerned the brokers had comparatively little to do. Some of them say that the effect of the premium on holders of money is lessening and that among the people who sell cash to them are fewer who evidently have been keeping their possessions in the shape of ready money. There are fewer women among the crowds at the brokers' offices, and women are regarded as far more likely to distrust banks than men are. On the other hand, there is an increase in the number of persons in business who, learning of the premium paid by the brokers, have fallen into the habit of selling their receipts to them.

In the early days of the premium many persons with mathematical minds figured out the profit involved in drawing cash from their banks, selling it to the brokers, and then depositing the checks given for the money by the dealers. The banks have very generally found out what these depositors have been doing, and have put an effectual stop to their neat little scheme for turning a number of pennies. Such depositors, on a second attempt to get money to sell, have been told very plainly that if they take the cash they must close out their accounts. This action by the banks ends the practice in the case of the average customer.

There was less doing at the Sub-Treasury than on Tuesday, but there was still enough to keep the force busy. About $400,000 in gold was paid out in Government checks of all sorts. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance of $135,000 was settled in gold. Exchanges of currency were light, and very little silver was called for. This was a marked change from Tuesday's experience, but it illustrated very well the varying character of the demand for cash, which makes one day's experience very different from that of the next.

A small amount of money was shipped out of town yesterday by the banks. Part of it went to the South and another very considerable share to the interior of this State, where hop growers need funds for paying off the force of men they employ at this season.

Out-of-town banks which try to secure money from their New-York correspondents by using the express companies as collection agencies are experiencing more trouble than was the case a few days ago. The country banks have fallen into the habit of sending paper here for collection and then drawing against it immediately, the express companies presenting the drafts to the New-York banks. The latter, as a rule, now insist that the collections be made before they pay out any cash against them.

No Clearing House certificates were issued yesterday and none were canceled.

Reports from London were that £25,000 in American gold had been taken from the Bank of England for shipment to this country. The steamers Lahn and Britannic are expected to add over $4,000,000 to New-York's supply of the yellow metal in the next day or two.

A ST. PAUL PROJECT.

Scheme to Provide Money to Move the Grain Crop.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16.—The question of moving the 100,000,000 bushels of wheat now being harvested by the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas is one of paramount importance, and the leading bankers of St. Paul and Minneapolis have held a conference to discuss ways and means of meeting the emergency.

A proposition was discussed that the banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis should create a local currency by issuing, on the lines of the plan of New-York banks, Clearing House certificates, in denominations of $5, $10, $20, and $50, which could be loaned to the buyers to be used in payment for wheat to farmers and of freights and charges to railroads, and thus carry the wheat to market, when the proceeds would be returned to the banks, thus putting them in funds with which to redeem the local currency.

The question whether this plan can be worked seems to depend largely upon the co-operation of the bankers, the farmers, and the railroads. The banks are favorable to the scheme, and the farmers and the railways will be asked to adopt it in the next three or four days.

Washington Banks Decline New-York Checks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Washington banks declined to-day to receive on deposit checks for any considerable amounts drawn on New-York banks, even though the checks were certified, unless the depositors would agree to allow the amounts to remain untouched until they should be absorbed by the banks' New-York exchange.

A plausible explanation is given of this course, which the banks say they have been reluctantly compelled to adopt. The bank officers say that, if they send checks to New-York for collection, they do not receive currency for them, but simply Clearing House credits. Consequently, by accepting New-York checks on deposit and paying out cash for them, they would deplete their own coffers of so much currency.

This is quite a new experience for Washington, where, with the United States Treasury close at hand, no difficulty has heretofore been experienced in obtaining all the currency required.

The Washington banks continue to freely pay out currency to their own depositors, but decline any longer to accommodate other cities.

Chicago Sub-Treasury Pays in Gold.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Fifty thousand dollars in gold was paid to postal employes here to-day on salary account. United States Sub-Treasurer Tanner was questioned about the matter.

"We've changed our policy," he said. "Under instructions just received from Secretary Carlisle, gold will be paid out in the future to meet the obligations of the Government. For some time past we have been holding on to gold bills and Treasury notes, but now it's the silver certificates and Treasury notes of July, 1890, that we shall store up.

"The gold reserve is intact and there is a big surplus, and that's why we are paying out the yellow metal."

The Erie's Banner Excursion.

The Erie's special World's Fair excursion, which left Jersey City Tuesday with 317 passengers, passed Salamanca in three sections of ten cars each, with 1,103 passengers, 499 of whom were ladies.

A CANADIAN BANKER'S ADVICE

WILLIAM WEIR OF MONTREAL PROPOSES A CURE FOR THE PANIC.

Open Letter to the President and Members of Congress—New Banking System Recommended, in Most Respects Like that of Canada—The Scheme Involves Issues of Currency by All Chartered Institutions Having Capital and Surplus Amounting to $1,000,000.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—William Weir, President of the Ville Marie Bank of this city, has addressed an open letter to the President and members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in which he discusses the financial situation existing in the United States and suggests the adoption of certain remedial measures.

Mr. Weir was appointed by the Dominion Government in 1870 to superintend the removal of surplus American silver from Canada and is regarded as one of the best authorities on banking in Canada. Following is the letter:

To the President, the Honorable Members of the Senate, and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: Having had business relations with the people of the United States for the last forty-four years, I trust it will not be considered out of place for me, an outsider, to discuss the financial situation now existing in your country, and to propose changes in your banking system which, in my judgment, would go far to relieve your money market and restore confidence, even before the silver question had been finally disposed of.

It is a remarkable fact that the United States, which has ever been distinguished for the readiness with which it has adopted all kinds of improvement in industrial pursuits, clings to a system of banking under which no other country that I know of could carry on its business. Your National Bank act, originated under entirely different conditions, is now wholly unsuited to the requirements of your commerce of to-day. The basis of your bank currency is being continually contracted, while your business calls for continual expansion, and, even if there were no Sherman act and Free Coinage act to disturb your finances, the very cast-iron and non-elastic nature of your banking system would periodically create a scarcity of money whenever the demands of the West or of the South called for currency to handle their crops.

I am aware that in the memory of the people of the United States painful recollections of the insecure character of the old State-bank currency still lingers. But the example of Canada, a much poorer country, should be sufficient to satisfy your people that a more elastic note circulation can by prudent safeguards be made perfectly secure.

Canada, under her admirable banking system, experiences no extra pressure when currency is required to handle her crops. The bank circulation expands, and there is no strain upon the resources of the banks to buy bonds on which to base the circulation. In fact, the greater the demand for currency the easier the money market, and as the circulation returns its redemption is met by the realization of the products for which it was advanced.

I state, without fear of contradiction by any experienced Canadian banker, that if Canada to-day were placed under the National Bank act of the United States her financial condition would be worse than that of the United States, although she has no silver question to disturb her finances.

Without further introduction I would suggest as a measure of immediate relief that Congress pass an amendment to its bank acts even before coming to a decision on the silver question, of which the following should be the leading features:

All chartered banks in the United States whose capital and surplus amount together to $1,000,000 and upward shall be declared to be banks of issue, and be authorized to issue circulating notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100, to the extent of half their capital and surplus, such issues to be a first lien upon the assets of the bank in case of its suspension, the issue to be free from any Federal or State tax, but to be liable to an assessment of not more than 1 per cent. per annum should such be required to redeem the notes of a suspended bank.

Banks of issue to be obliged to keep one-half their cash reserves in Treasury notes of the United States, that is to say, the Treasury note reserves shall always be equal to the gold and silver reserves of such banks of issue. This latter obligation, which exists in Canada in a modified form, would add largely to the gold reserves of the United States Treasury without in any way imparing the strength of the banks of issue.

A third provision should authorize banks of issue to establish branches in various parts of the country if they deemed it advisable so to do, limiting the number of branches to one for each hundred thousand dollars of capital and surplus.

A careful revision of the Canadian Bank act is made every ten years, and while amendments are in order at any session of Parliament, no important change in the law is favored except at the decennial revision. The act which I suggest might be for a shorter period, but should be of sufficiently long duration to warrant the banks in making the change.

The immediate adoption of such a measure would, in my judgment, remove within twenty-four hours the present stringency in your money market and the difficulty of obtaining currency as effectually as the suspension of the English Bank act limiting the issues of the Bank of England has on more than one occasion allayed panics in the London money market.

While this would be a measure of immediate relief it is not on this ground alone that I recommend its adoption. The want of elasticity in your present system causes dear money, when cheap money to handle the crops is more than ever required. The adoption of this policy would not necessarily involve the repeal of the National Bank act, nor indeed any interference with it whatever, but would no doubt, as was the case in Canada, lead to the gradual reduction of the issues under that act, while I have no doubt that any of the smaller national banks would in time be absorbed as branches of the banks of issue, thus strengthening the whole banking system of the United States.

Twenty years ago some of the most eminent financiers of Canada, including the late Sir Francis Hincks, favored the establishment of banks with small capital, but that gentleman later in life admitted publicly, and to myself personally, that his opinion on this point had entirely changed, and by the Canadian Bank act of 1890 no bank can go into operation without a subscribed capital of $500,000 and a bona-fide paid-up capital, deposited with the Government, of $250,000. When the bank has appointed its Directors and is prepared to commence operations this capital is handed over to its management.

I need scarcely add that the adoption of an act such as I suggest would leave Congress in a position to discuss the silver question more leisurely and dispassionately than can well be done under the pressure that exists.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. President and gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. W. WEIR.

MEXICANS ON THE MESSAGE.

They Urge that It Neglects an Important View of the Silver Question.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 16.—President Cleveland's message not having been telegraphed here, it has just been received by mail. Speaking of the message, a prominent banker said:

"The general opinion is that it perhaps wisely restricted to its local phase the silver question in the United States, but it is argued that while the President urges that the American people should have money current everywhere in the world, he might properly have taken into consideration the appreciating quality of gold, which is gradually making it a metal too costly for use throughout the entire world, and thus if the United States adopts a gold standard it will inflict heavy loss on its farmers, who sell their grain, meat, and cotton in Europe.

"With gold the universal standard, prices as measured therein will fall, and consequently the agricultural class in the United States will suffer by the demonetization of silver.

"Balfour's speech on silver is regarded by Mexicans as a strong one, as he points out the dangerous nature of the experiment of making gold the sole money metal."

A change in the ratio is considered by many Mexican bankers the best means of settling the silver question, which disturbs trade everywhere. They say that if this is not done, silver-using countries will go in for manufacturing and try to buy as little as possible abroad.

Suicide of a Toy Manufacturer.

Moses Hellmann, the proprietor of a mask and toy factory at 497 Broome Street, committed suicide Tuesday night in his flat at 19 East Eighty-ninth Street by taking paris green.

His wife and child are at Belmar, N. J., and he was alone in the flat at the time of his death. On Tuesday he remained home all day, sending word to S. Wallenstein, his brother-in-law and his partner in business, that he would not go to the factory that day.

When his brother-in-law visited the flat Hellmann was found to be in his bathroom, with the door locked. To get at him the janitor had to climb through the window over the fire escape.

Hellmann was found dead with unmistakable evidences of paris green poisoning. His wife was informed of his death and returned home yesterday. She attributed her husband's suicide to despondency caused by ill health.

Nearly Cut Off His Thumb.

Archibald Cuthbertson, a writer and author of a book on physical culture, met with a painful accident at his home on Union Street, Flatbush, yesterday morning. He was in his garden splitting wood. The axe slipped and came down with such force on his left hand that it nearly severed his thumb.

It Pays to be a Soldier.

Major George G. Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment has been notified by Adjt. Gen. Porter that the men who marched from Brooklyn to Peekskill and back last month would receive pay for eight days. The men who volunteered for the trip did not expect to receive compensation.

THEIR CREDITORS SATISFIED.

Herter Brothers Agree to Place All Their Property Under Trust Mortgages.

Herter Brothers, builders of 191 Broadway, made a satisfactory arrangement with their creditors yesterday.

The affairs of Peter Herter were first adjusted at a meeting at the firm's office. He made a statement that he owed $34,000 and had equities worth $500,000 in his real estate, which figures were cut down to $250,000 by his attorney, Frederick A. Snow. Mr. Herter proposed to give the creditors notes payable in one year, secured by a mortgage on several pieces of property which he had not transferred and which he still owns. Lawyer Phillips of Phillips & Avery, representing several creditors, suggested that as Mr. Herter had transferred a large amount of his most valuable property to his wife for $1, she ought to give it back and come in with the creditors. Mr. Snow said that the wife's money had started Mr. Herter in business when he came here penniless from Germany, and she ought to be protected. Mr. Phillips insisted on his suggestion, and Mr. Herter finally decided to have the property deeded back to him, the mortgage of $29,000 to his wife canceled, and to make a trust mortgage for the benefit of the creditors on his entire property in Pearl, Bayard, Pike, Wooster, Rivington, and Eldridge Streets, and Lexington Avenue. As soon as any piece of property is sold the equity will go to the creditors pro rata, and the trust mortgage on it will be released.

Mr. Herter said he expected to pay the claims in less than a year, and felt sure he would be able to pay off $7,500 in a few days, as he had arranged to get that amount on a building loan. All the creditors present agreed to the proposition and to take off their liens. The creditors requested Mr. Snow to be the trustee, and he reluctantly consented. He retained Phillips & Avery as his attorneys to draw up the necessary legal papers, and the creditors will be requested to meet at Mr. Herter's office next Tuesday at 10 A. M. to sign them.

The affairs of Frank W. Herter were next arranged. It appeared that he had transferred the property at 33-37 Pike Street, 161 Madison Street, and the corner at Rivington and Allen Streets to his wife, Rosamond, for $1, and mortgaged the house at the corner of Wooster and Third Streets to her for $17,500, the deeds having been recorded Tuesday. He represented that he owed only $6,000. He agreed to give the creditors a trust mortgage on his property, to take back what had been deeded to his wife and cancel her mortgage.

NOT THE WAY TO DO BUSINESS.

Mayor Gilroy Criticises Lax Methods of Quarantine Commissioners.

"This is no way to do business," remarked Mayor Gilroy at yesterday's meeting of the Quarantine Commission in his office.

President Allen had asked for an appropriation of $30,000 to pay for the work being done at Hoffman and Swinburne Islands. No formal resolution providing for the work was on file nor had one been prepared. There was nothing on record to show for it but the Secretary's minutes. This had usually been the method with important business transacted by the board.

"Such slipshod methods would not be tolerated in a business house doing $10,000 worth of business a year," said the Mayor. He then dictated to the stenographer a resolution in proper form, calling on the State Controller for the $30,000. He insisted that hereafter the Commissioners should come with their resolutions prepared in correct form, with written reports upon every matter presented for action.

The Mayor had something more to say when President Allen reported that Contractor Hugh Ramsay had put in a bill for $29,097.33 for building the new Quarantine tug Governor Flower and repairing the old tug Preston. He had contracted to do this work for $25,000. There was a question of the character of the joiner work to be decided after the contract was made, but the contractor appeared to have gone ahead and put in more expensive joiner work than had been calculated upon.

"Who authorized him to go beyond his contract?" asked the Mayor. "We cannot exceed our appropriation. It is not our fault if the contractor goes beyond his contract."

The Commissioners voted to pay the contractor $25,000 and let him go to the Court of Claims for the rest.

DIED OF APOPLEXY IN A HOTEL.

John Harris, a Wealthy Brooklyn Tanner, Stricken While Visiting New-York.

John Harris, a wealthy tanner and leather dealer of 75 Conselyea Street, Brooklyn, died of apoplexy at the Revere House, at Broadway and Houston Street, this city, yesterday morning at 4:20 o'clock.

About 8 o'clock Tuesday night Harris, accompanied by a woman, went to the Revere House, where he registered as John Morley, Syracuse, after which they were assigned to Room 146, on the second floor.

They had been in the room about two hours when a violent ringing of the bell caused a hall boy to go to the room. The woman besought him to call a doctor, as she said Mr. Harris was dying. Deputy Coroner Donlin of West Houston Street was called. He found the man bleeding at the nose, and suffering from an incipient attack of apoplexy. He prescribed for the sick man, left orders that he should be kept quiet, and then went away. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Donlin was called again, and this time found the man dying. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, but before it reached the hotel the man was dead.

Dr. Donlin then sent word to Mr. Harris's friends in Brooklyn, and an intimate friend came to the city and identified the body. The body was removed to Kipp's undertaking rooms at 136 First Avenue, and yesterday afternoon it was removed to Brooklyn.

Mr. Harris was sixty-seven years old. His wife and four children survive him.

WILL GO ON MAKING CONTRACTS.

No Danger of Public Work in This City Being Interfered With.

While Mayor Boody of Brooklyn has asked City Works Commissioner Adams to make no more contracts at present for public improvements because the stringency in the money market has rendered it difficult to sell bonds, the city officials of New-York are confident that they will have no trouble in securing money enough to prosecute such public work as has been ordered.

"I do not anticipate any such trouble in this city," said Mayor Gilroy when asked about the matter yesterday. "We have plenty of money. We can borrow from the Sinking Fund, and, besides, there is money coming in all the while. The tax books will soon be opened, and we shall have at least $15,600,000 from that source within the next sixty days."

Controller Myers said: "With our finances in as good a condition as they are now, and with the taxes soon coming in, I do not see how we can possibly be pinched. We are in very good shape. We are getting all the money we need, and I do not anticipate any trouble or stopping of work."

Commissioner of Public Works Daly said he was going right on letting contracts for public improvements, and that he expected to keep on doing so. He opened bids for twenty-two pieces of work yesterday. The seventy bids received were referred for tabulation.

Mr. Dayton Would Like to be a Judge.

Postmaster Dayton laughed heartily yesterday when asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES whether he was going to resign his present office to accept the nomination to succeed Judge Miles Beach of the Court of Common Pleas. An evening newspaper said such a rumor had wide circulation.

Mr. Dayton's answer to the query was: "Of course I would resign the Post Office for a nomination as Judge. Let them bring along the nomination of the fourteen-year place and I will resign. I don't want to be Postmaster always."

"Have your friends made any effort to secure you a Judgeship nomination?"

"Oh, yes; for years many of them have desired to see me elevated to the bench. This present talk, however, is simply good Summer politics. Anything, you know, to make talk."

Dr. Miller Cannot Have His Child.

Referee James J. Nealis filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday, deciding that Lucy Miller, the five-year-old daughter of Dr. Otto J. Miller, of 340 East Fourteenth Street, should continue in the custody of her grandfather, David Acker, a former Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn and an ex-Alderman.

Dr. Miller married Elizabeth Acker in December, 1886. After four troubled months of married life they separated. Mrs. Miller died March 13, 1890, and Lucy was taken by the grandfather.

LET THE CITY BUILD IT

CONTROLLER MYERS CHANGES HIS MIND ABOUT RAPID TRANSIT.

Disgusted with the Dallying Policy of the Manhattan Company, He Favors Municipal Construction of a New Route—If the Constitution or the Statutes Stand In the Way They May Be Easily Changed—An Interesting Meeting of the Commission Expected To-Day.

The rapid transit situation looked by no means desperate yesterday, even with the Manhattan Company out of the field. At to-day's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, with the way now clear for new plans and with no excuse for further reliance upon Mr. Gould and his associates, Commissioner John H. Starin will urge that the commission proceed to lay out an independent line. This is what Mr. Starin has favored all along. The chance of doing something with the Manhattan Company has heretofore stood in his way.

Controller Myers is ready to stand by Mr. Starin and use his influence in any desired direction for the construction of an adequate rapid transit system by the city. He is disgusted with the course of the Manhattan Company and thinks it means that the company supposes itself master of the situation and is looking for franchises for nothing. Whether its declination may have been sincere or not, the Controller believes that it is time to stop fooling with the company and have the city build the road. In giving his views yesterday he said:

"I must confess that the action of the Manhattan Railway Company came to me as a great surprise. The resolutions which the Rapid Transit Commissioners agreed upon were so favorable to the Manhattan Company that I could not conceive of their being seriously rejected. It will be remembered that at the meeting held at Mr. Steinway's house on May 15 last Mr. Gould offered to accept terms which were distinctly less advantageous to his company than those which were subsequently offered.

"I believe it to be time to put an end to these interminable negotiations which result in nothing. The Manhattan Company has been playing fast and loose with the city long enough, and the demands of rapid transit are altogether too pressing and urgent to wait upon the convenience of this corporation. I believe the question of quick transportation to be far and away the most important public question of the day. The people have been long suffering and comparatively uncomplaining, but their patience is now exhausted, and I feel that at last some radical step may be necessary.

"Hitherto I have always been a stanch opponent of the proposition that the city should build its own road, and I still see the dangers and disadvantages that might result from such a course. But critical troubles and difficulties that seem hopeless demand heroic treatment, and I am free to confess that I have been almost brought to the belief that no adequate means will ever be found to transport our citizens over the long distances that lie between their homes and their places of business, except by municipal construction.

"I have never been blind to the great advantages that would result from such a course, and it has only been a natural conservative leaning toward the traditional Democratic policy of governmental non-interference with private industry which has led me to hope that this problem might yet be solved by private capital and enterprise.

"But experience is a great teacher, and he is worse than a fool who will not profit by it; and now that the situation must be looked squarely in the face, it must be admitted that the economic and practical advantages which would result from municipal construction can hardly be overestimated.

"It has been all along admitted that by the use of the city's credit the road could be built at three-fifths of its cost to private capital. Thus, if the cost of the road were to be $50,000,000, the interest charge to private construction would be $2,500,000 a year, but only $1,500,000 to the city.

"The result of this would be inevitably that the road could be better constructed, its service would be more satisfactory, and its profits would be proportionately greater than would be possible if it were built by private enterprise. It is of course idle to expect capitalists to enter the field otherwise than selfishly and with a view exclusively to profits. The city, on the other hand, could look solely to the welfare of the traveling public, and of such a road every citizen must necessarily be a patron.

"Such a system would undoubtedly prove highly profitable to the city, and its profits could be utilized either by their reception into the general fund for the reduction of taxation or the formation of a sinking fund, which would quickly wipe out the cost of construction and make the road a free gift to the city inside of twenty-five years, or by a reduction of the fares to say, 3 cents, which would prove an inestimable boon to the community at large.

"Fortunately for the city, if it be determined to undertake this great work, the legislative means to accomplish it are easily obtainable. If special legislation is all that is requisite, the Legislature would undoubtedly yield to the popular demand and give us the necessary laws within the first week of its session. If an amendment to the Constitution be necessary, it is our good fortune that a Constitutional Convention is about to assemble, and there can be no doubt that the clause limiting the indebtedness of cities could be easily amended so as to yield an exception to the extraordinary necessities of the hour."

The Controller's proposition has been widely and strongly favored. It was championed by the Harnett committee of real estate men, who prepared a bill which was sent to Albany, but which slumbered because of the hostility of the municipal authorities. Various labor organizations under the lead of the Chadwick Civic Club also favored municipal construction. Through these agencies the subject was well discussed last Winter.

Mayor Gilroy would not express himself yesterday on the situation, saying that he intended to wait until after to-day's meeting of the Rapid-Transit Commission. He acted as if he had an opinion, however, and would talk to the point soon.

Russell Sage said he thought the resolution of the Manhattan Company comprehensive and definite enough for all present purposes, but George J. Gould, willing to explain the company's action and purposes, said that while it was impossible now to undertake new contracts the company would be ready to meet all reasonable public demands whenever business conditions might improve.

S. L. Simpson, a broker at 50 Broadway, has sent circulars to property owners along the proposed elevated route, asking the usual consents and subscriptions to a new company. Some favorable replies have reached him. He says he has assurances that if he can raise one-quarter of the money needed by subscriptions among property owners capitalists will provide the other three-quarters.

Opening of Manhattan's Jubilee.

The Jubilee of Music, an annual event, will begin at Manhattan Beach to-night, and in Pain's Outdoor Theatre it will be celebrated in befitting style after the "Storming of Vicksburg." The memory of P. S. Gilmore will be recalled in a mammoth fire picture, and after it will be shown the portrait of Sousa. Gold versus Silver will also have a prominent place. The World's Fair novelties, floating designs, the Essence of Moonlight, and a Trip to Mars are also among the features of the twenty devices prepared. Two thousand rockets will light up the air and 500 shells will be exploded.

Selling Stolen Complimentary Tickets.

The Board of Directors of Eldorado are in a state of indignation. It was recently discovered that some person or persons had stolen from the office of the company several thousand dollars' worth of complimentary tickets and that they were being disposed of at a nominal figure by persons at the various North River ferries. It was yesterday resolved to refuse to honor these tickets and to employ a detective to secure the arrest of the parties selling them.

Visited by German Health Officers.

Dr. William Ohlmuller and Dr. Karl Windish of the Health Department of Berlin, Germany, who have come to this country to secure information in regard to sanitary regulations, called on Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, at the Board of Health rooms yesterday.

They were courteously received by Dr. Nagle, who explained to them the methods of the Health Department. The visitors will go from this city to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Mr. Allen and Cordage Trust.

Attorney John Vincent called upon Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre yesterday and presented to him the papers in an action which Henry Allen, it is said, will prosecute against the Cordage Trust. Mr. McIntyre refused to discuss the matter, and as the August Grand Jury will disband in a few days, it is likely no further step will be taken until September.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Grain Prices Lower, on Light to Fair Business—Provisions Dull.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16.—Trade in wheat was moderately active to-day. In corn and oats it was light, while in provisions the brokers ensconced themselves in their arm chairs and went to sleep. The tendency of prices was downward. Compared with yesterday's closing prices, wheat was ⅛c lower, corn was off ¼c, and oats were from ⅛c to ⅜c lower.

Wheat at the opening was about the same as yesterday's closing to ¼c higher, and after numerous fluctuations prices declined 1⅜c for September and 1¼@1⅜c for December, reacted ⅝c, closing firm at about medium prices. Light receipts and the good export business yesterday caused the temporary show of strength at the opening, but cables were flat and depressed and New-York wired that foreign buying orders were very generally withdrawn.

There was a little pressure to sell corn at the opening, due to reports of rain, particularly west of the Mississippi. The demand was light and prices receded ½@¾c, the decline being more marked on the deferred futures. Later the market showed a little more steadiness with less inclination to sell the near futures, being influenced to some extent by a good inquiry for the cash property, and prices rallied ⅜@½c. During the latter part of the session the feeling was easy, and prices settled back again ⅛@¼c, and closed steady.

With only a moderate trade in oats early, a weak feeling prevailed, prices receding ¼c, but reacted and closed at about the same prices as on yesterday. There was liberal buying of September on the break by shorts.

It was a case of almost perfect stagnation in the speculative department of the provision trade. Prices were a shade higher, but there was a general indisposition to trade. The controlling forces made it difficult for any one having an order to execute it satisfactorily. Compared with the closing prices of the day before, pork was nominally 15c cheap, lard from 2½@5c lower, ribs unchanged to 5c higher.

Freights were in moderate demand and steady at 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo, and 2¾c for wheat and 2½c for corn to Kingston. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 375 cars; oats, 185 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug	62	62⅛	60¾	61⅜
Sept	62¾	63	61⅝	62¼
Dec	70⅜	70¾	69⅜	70⅛
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug	39	39¼	38¾	39
Sept	39¼	39½	39	39¼
Oct	40	40⅛	39⅞	40
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
Sept	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25
May	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Aug	....	....	....	12.62½
Sept	$12.75	$12.75	$12.75	$12.75
Oct	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	8.45
Sept	8.47½	8.47½	8.37½	8.45
Oct	8.27½	8.27½	8.15	8.17½
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Aug	....	....	....	7.67½
Sept	7.75	7.75	7.62½	7.67½
Oct	7.75	7.75	7.62½	7.67½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; unchanged. No. 3 corn, 38½c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61⅜c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 56c; No. 2 red, 61⅜c; No. 2 corn, 39⅛c; No. 2 oats, 24⅛c; No. 2 rye, 46½c: No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02½; prime timothy seed, $3.37½@$3.40; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $12.62½@$12.87½; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $8.45@$8.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.82½@$7.87½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$8.12½; barley, No. 3, free on board, 37c; No. 4 do, 32@35c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	67,420	59,305
Corn, bushels	365,872	93,467
Oats, bushels	348,690	130,347

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Flour weak, depressed; not notably lower. Wheat was weak until near the close, when it reacted to within ⅜c of yesterday's close; No. 2 red, cash, 58¾c; August, 59c; September, 60@60⅛c asked; October, 62⅝c asked; December, 68¼c bid. Corn was lower; crop improvements; No. 2 mixed, cash and August, 33½c; September, 34⅞c bid; December, 34c bid; year, 33⅜c; May, 36½c bid. Oats nominal; No. 2, cash and August, 23c; September, 23¾c bid. Rye higher; No. 2, 49½c. Barley—No trading. Bran higher; 58½c, east track. Flaxseed higher, firm; 93c. Hay scarce, firm; prime to choice timothy, $11@$12. Butter unchanged. Eggs, 11½c; higher. Lead dull, weak; 3.07½c. Spelter lower; 3.55c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions higher; very firm. Pork—New current make, $13.75. Lard, $8.25. Dry Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $6.75; longs and ribs, $7.87½; shorts, $8.25; boxed, 15c higher. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.75; longs and ribs, $9.25@$9.37½; shorts, $9.62½@$9.65. Hams, 13@14c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 76,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; oats, 108,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Spring wheat, spot, quiet; cost, insurance, and freight in fair demand and firm; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 65½@66c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; 32,000 bushels do, 63¾c; 10,000 bushels do, 6c under New-York, September; closing, No. 1 hard, 69½@70c; No. 1 Northern, 65½@66c, spot; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63⅞c; Winter wheat quiet; offerings light; sales, 2 cars No. 2 red, 65@65½c, track; 1 car do, store, 66¾c; No. 3 extra red, 62@63c; No. 1 white, 67c; Wisconsin white, 66c asked. Corn unsettled; closing inside prices and demand light; sales, 7 cars No. 2 yellow, 46@46¼c; 5 cars No. 3 yellow, 45¼@45½c; 7,500 bushels No. 2, 45¼@45½c; 11,000 bushels No. 3, 44½@45c; 1 car No. 4, 44c. Oats firmer; fair demand; sales, 1 car No. 2 white, 32c; 12 cars do, 32½c; 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 29c. Rye dull; No. 2, 52c asked, on track. Flour quiet; easy; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.15. Millfeed firm; demand fair; unchanged. Canal freights easier; wheat, 4¾c; corn, 4¼c; seed, 4¾c. Receipts—Flour, 43,000 bbls; wheat, 279,000 bushels; corn, 43,700 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 199,000 bushels; corn, 49,600 bushels. Rail—Flour, 62,000 bbls; wheat, 124,000 bushels.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 16.—Corn—No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white, 26¼c. Rye nominal. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bushels; corn, 6,250 bushels; oats, 64,900 bushels; rye, none; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 3,600 bushels; corn, 2,600 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat stronger; No. 2 mixed, 59c; receipts, 4,000 bushels; shipments, 8,500 bushels. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed, 44c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 27c. Rye dull; No. 2, 49½c. Pork easy; $14. Lard firm; $8.37½. Bulkmeats steady; $8.75@$9.25. Bacon steady; $9.75. Whisky firm. Butter firm. Sugar steady. Eggs strong. Cheese steady.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7 7-16c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 63 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 48,221 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 363 bales, all new crop; sales, none; stock, 17,458 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 645 bales, including 121 bales new crop; exports, coastwise, 216 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 8,385 bales.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—*Van Brunt, P. J.* Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class IV.*—1—Valentine vs. Juch. *Class VII.*—2—Solomon vs. Field. *Class VIII.*—3—Bogert vs. Huerstel. 4—Same vs. Bigot. 5—Puccio vs. Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6—De Masi vs. same. 7—Matter of Floquet. 8—Keyes vs. Ellensohn. 9—Duffy vs. Duffy. 10—Breckenridge Company vs. Perkins. 11—Brater vs. Hopper. 12—Broadway Savings Institution vs. Hopper. 13—Matter of Marvin Safe Company. 12—Matter of Ringwalt. 15—Young vs. United States Book Company. 16—Lindquist vs. Croft. 17—Brandt vs. Burton Company. 18—Guyer vs. Guyer. 19—Matter of Smith. 20—Stein vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. Motions. At 2 P. M.—Greenebaum vs. Greenebaum.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Peter Nee, Margaret A. McCorker, Caroline C. Yoerg, Antonio Crocco, George J. McGourkey, Minnie M. Cary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McCarthy, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Leggett vs. Leggett—H. K. Doherty.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Freedman, J.*—Steinhardt vs. Johnston—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Corrigan vs. Coney Island Jockey Club—Adolph L. Sanger. Gulick vs. Coogan—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Matter of Valley Salt and Miss Mining Company—James A. Lamb.

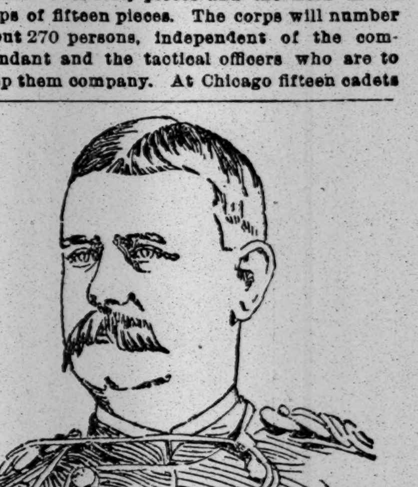
START FOR CHICAGO TO-DAY

WEST POINT CADETS READY FOR THEIR VISIT TO THE FAIR.

Arrangements Complete for Their Ten Days' Encampment in Jackson Park—The Corps to Proceed West in Two Trains—Due at Its Destination Friday Noon—Extraordinary Privileges to be Allowed During the Absence from the Academy, Including Pocket Money.

WEST POINT, Aug. 16.—The United States Corps of cadets will leave here to-morrow morning for the World's Fair at Chicago, where they will be encamped in Jackson Park for ten days. Capt. Spurgin, Commissary of Cadets, is at present there having the encampment laid out, the tents and equipage of camp having already been sent on. Nearly nine tons of tents, tables, pegs, &c., were shipped from here by the West Shore Road. The camp will be close by that of the two companies of infantry already there. It will be a perfect fac simile of the one recently erected by the corps here, and like it, will be known as Camp Sheridan.

The corps will be accompanied by the post band of over forty pieces and the field music corps of fifteen pieces. The corps will number about 270 persons, independent of the commandant and the tactical officers who are to keep them company. At Chicago fifteen cadets will join their comrades. These cadets belong to the second, or furlough, class, and reside in the West or South. The furlough class is not required by regulations to report at West Point until Aug. 28, but this year, after it had been decided to go to Chicago, a circular was mailed to fifty-five members, giving them a chance to join the corps on Aug. 15, preparatory to the start. Of the number, thirteen decided to enjoy their furloughs to the full.

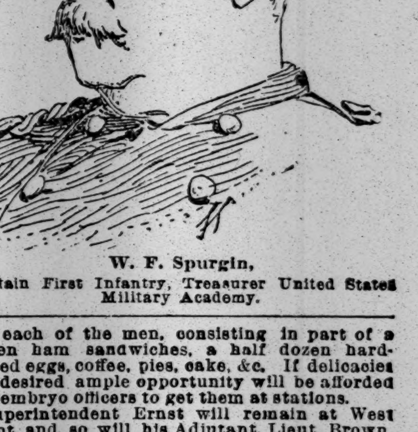


Col. Mills.

The Government has entered into a contract with the West Shore and Nickel Plate Roads to take the corps to and from Chicago at $27 per head, providing a baggage and dining car, in addition to sleepers, for each train.

The corps is to leave barracks at 8 o'clock, attired in heavy marching outfit. The first train will leave promptly at 8:30, and be followed ten minutes later by the second section. The contract provides that the corps shall be delivered at the station in Chicago not later than noon on Friday.

The white uniforms of the corps have been shipped ahead, and it is probable, if the weather warrants, that the cadets will wear their duck costumes more frequently than their gray. En route the heavy dress uniform will be discarded and fatigue attire donned. The several cars will be in charge of a guard to be detailed at the barracks to-morrow morning, and strict military discipline will govern. Privileges will be accorded the cadets not generally enjoyed, and have already commenced, including the selecting of companions most agreeable as tent mates. Rules will also be departed from in regard to pocket money. Under regulations cadets are not permitted to spend nor have any money. Last night $5 was issued to each man, and this will be supplemented a week hence by $10 more, as each cadet is privileged to draw $15. This is by no means a gift to him, but is to be charged against his account. So will the amount paid to the caterer for daily food. This will be but slightly in excess of the amount now paid at West Point. The Commissary Department has been busily engaged to-day in getting ready a day's rations for each of the men, consisting in part of a dozen ham sandwiches, a half dozen hard-boiled eggs, coffee, pies, cake, &c. If delicacies are desired ample opportunity will be afforded the embryo officers to get them at stations.



W. F. Spurgin,

Captain First Infantry, Treasurer United States Military Academy.

Superintendent Ernst will remain at West Point, and so will his Adjutant, Lieut. Brown, who is acting while Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., is enjoying a month's leave of absence at the seashore. Col. Mills, the commandant, will have entire charge of the camp, being assisted by Lieuts. Richardson, Allaire, Mott, Bulter, Holbrook, and Dyer. Dr. Harvey will look after the health of the corps, Steward Lalley putting up the prescriptions. Major Spurgin has full charge of the feeding and transportation, his chief clerk, J. Evert Wilson, accompanying him to pay the bills and issue money to the cadets. The commandant's clerk, Mr. Knittle, will attend to the duties of his office at Chicago as he does now at West Point.

The corps will leave Chicago on the return trip on Aug. 28, being due at this place at noon of the day following. This evening the following announcement was made of battalion and company officers:

Adjutant—Carom; Sergeant Major—Creden; Quartermaster—J. M. Williams; Quartermaster Sergeant—Darrah.

Company A.—Captain—Conrad; Lieutenants—Ladue, H. S. Hawkins; First Sergeant—H. E. Smith; Sergeants—Cavanaugh, H. A. White, H. Burgess; Corporals—Hinkley, Lott, T. A. Roberts, Herberg, Chetty.

Company B.—Captain—Joyce; Lieutenants—Vedmer, Preston; First Sergeant—Bigelow; Sergeants—Fleming, Watson; Corporals—Summertin, Burt, H. W. Hughes, Shelton, Kochersperger.

Company C.—Captain—W. H. Mitchell; Lieutenants—Estes, B. Ames; First Sergeant—B. Payne; Sergeants—Bugge, Pritchard; Corporals—D. P. Hall, Hoffman, Grubbs, Tschappat, Whitman.

Company D.—Captain—Gilmore; Lieutenants—Barker, Wise; First Sergeant—Gurney; Sergeants—Nutman, F. W. Smith, C. H. Paine, J. S. Parker; Corporals—King, McClure, A. M. Willing, F. W. Lewis, McNeil.

Wouldn't Give Mr. Andrews an Engine.

Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department and Chief Bonner of the Fire Department have had a little disagreement. Mr. Andrews wanted an engine, hose, and men to flush the streets in the vicinity of the markets on the east side. Mr. Bonner replied that an engine was not necessary, but that he would send the hose if the Street-Cleaning Department would furnish the men to do the flushing.

Mr. Andrews replied that it was the Mayor's suggestion that the streets be flushed, and that he had not men enough to send to do work that should be done by the Fire Department. Chief Bonner yesterday sent the hose without the men. Mr. Andrews at once laid the matter before Mayor Gilroy. After his conference with the Mayor, Mr. Andrews intimated that he would gain his point.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirit of turpentine dull but steady at 25½@26c; sales, 200 bbls. Resins quiet at 90@95c for common to good strained.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23c. Resin firm; E, 90c; D, 85c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 16.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22¼c. Tar steady at $1.25. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.50.

IT WAS THE GIANTS' TURN

THEY WON A GAME FROM THE BROOKLYNS YESTERDAY.

As a Result, the Contest for the Local Championship Is a "Tie," Each Club Having Won Half a Dozen Games—The Champion Crank Says the Giants Are the Greatest Ball Players on Earth—Big Amos Rusie Pitched One of His Old-Time Games.

"How do you feel Charley?" asked the "Well! well! well!" crank of President Byrne after his team had been defeated by the Giants on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. All through the contest this peer of all enthusiasts kept a shouting for the New-Yorks. At each good play by his favorites he dove down in his pocket, took therefrom an amber-colored flask and smiled with himself. The great crank managed to gauge his draughts from the aforesaid flask so skillfully that it was in a condition to be thrown away just as the last Brooklyn man was retired in the ninth inning.

As the Giants walked from the field the well-known enthusiast was a fit candidate for a ride on one of the Harlem "hurry up" wagons. He yelled loudly enough to be heard a mile away, threw his hat in the air, danced a Highland fling, and told a coterie of onlookers that the Giants are the greatest ball players on earth, bar hard luck. Just as he was about to leave the grounds he caught sight of President Byrne and put the above question to him. Mr. "Well! Well! Well!" has an old score against the Brooklyn President. Every time the New-Yorks play across the bridge he has to pay for the use of a roof opposite the grounds for the reason that he will not be allowed to enter Eastern Park. Consequently there was a tone of sarcasm to his query. Mr. Byrne replied that he was feeling tolerably well.

"Not half so well as you were before the game began," answered the crank. "You may play out of sight across the river, but my boys will whip spots out of you every time I'm on hand to coach them. Next year I'll get out an injunction restraining you from keeping me out of Eastern Park when my boys play there." President Byrne thought that he had heard enough, and as he left the inclosure he got as a parting salute: "There goes a pretty slick article. I know why he keeps me off his grounds."

The game yesterday was marked by the cleverest kind of pitching by Rusie. Besides keeping the batting down to three hits he retired eight men on strikes and fielded his position most brilliantly. Stein, too, pitched good ball, but the Giants managed to bunch their hits in the first and seventh innings. The work of Ward, Fuller, Corcoran, and Griffin were the fielding features.

By the New-York's victory the contest for the local championship is a "tie." Both clubs have won six games. Considering the big lead held by Brooklyn, the New-York's were very fortunate to get a stand-off.

After Stafford had hit up a fly ball to Corcoran in the opening inning, Ward made a hit and Tiernan got his base on balls. This was followed by a double steal. After Davis had struck out, Connor hit safely to right, sending in 2 runs. Milligan singled and Burke got his base on balls. Fuller at that juncture hit a ball at Shoch, which the latter could not handle in time to retire the batter, and Conner ran home. Milligan for a time thought that he was a sprinter, and he, too, tried to score on the play, but was easily thrown out. Daly's error, two outs, and Burke's hit sent in Davis in the sixth. Rusie, in the seventh, was hit with a pitched ball, Ward hit safely, Daly made a mess of Tiernan's grounder, and Davis hit for three bases, in all tallying 2 runs for New-York. Lachance misjudged Davis's hit, an easy fly ball.

For the Brooklyns, in the sixth Dailey was hit with a pitched ball, Shoch took first on balls, Stein sacrificed, and on Griffin's out—Ward to Connor—Dailey tallied. This was a pretty play. Griffin, in the ninth, got first on Davis's error, stole to second and third, and came in on Milligan's passed ball. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	Stafford, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	Ward, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Lachance, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Foutz, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Davis, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Burns, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Connor, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	1	2	Milligan, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Dailey, c.	1	0	4	1	0	Burke, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Shoch, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Fuller, ss.	0	1	3	3	0
Stein, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Rusie, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Total	2	3	24	14	2	Total	6	9	27	12	1

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
New-York.....3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 ..—6

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 10; New-York, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Brooklyn, 13. First base on balls—Off Stein, 2; off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Stein, 2; by Rusie, 8. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Griffin, Stein, Stafford, (2,) Ward, Connor, Milligan. Stolen bases—Griffin, (2,) Ward, Tiernan. Double play—Rusie, Fuller, and Connor. Hit by pitcher—Dailey, Burke, Rusie. Passed ball—Milligan. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 4,000.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Boston.....0 1 0 0 1 2 0 .. —4
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0

Base hits—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Bennett; Weyhing and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT WASHINGTON.

Baltimore.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 ..—5
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Basehits—Baltimore, 7. Errors—Washington, 5. Batteries—Hawke and Robinson; Stephens and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cincinnati.....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Cleveland, 4. Error—Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Chamberlain and Vaughan; Cuppy and Gunson. Umpire—Mr. Somers.

AT PITTSBURG.

St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0—5
Pittsburg.....3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Gleason and Peitz; Killen and Earle. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Louisville.....1 0 1 2 0 0 1 6 ..—11
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Chicago, 4. Errors—Louisville, 1; Chicago, 8. Batteries—Hemming and Grim; Hughey and Kittredge—Umpire—Mr. Caruthers.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	66	29	.695	Cincinnati	44	48	.478
Pittsburg	59	37	.615	St. Louis	41	52	.441
Philadel'a	55	37	.598	Baltimore	41	52	.441
Cleveland	54	37	.593	Chicago	38	56	.404
New-York	47	45	.511	Louisville	33	55	.375
Brooklyn	45	48	.484	Wash'g'n	33	60	.355

THE SCORE TELLS THE STORY.

"Times" Ball Players Give the "Recorder" Team a Bit of Exercise.

THE TIMES's compositors' baseball team had a real pleasant afternoon at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday with the nine from the *Recorder* office, and for five innings kept their opponents chasing the ball. Hughes, who pitched for the *Recorder* men, then became tired and gave it up. He had been hit for seventeen singles and a dozen runs had been earned. The score:

TIMES.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	RECORDER.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Osborne, ss.	3	3	2	0	1	NoNeary, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Courtney, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	Shelley, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Baim, 1b.	3	2	3	0	0	Clark, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Haley, c.	4	3	11	2	0	Reilly, c.	0	0	2	1	1
McKee, p.	2	2	0	10	0	Synnott, 2b.	1	1	1	3	2
Karrer, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	M'Kenzie, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Deane, 2b.	3	3	1	1	0	Mahoney, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Ward, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	A'mst'ng, 3b.	0	0	2	0	1
Oppie, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	22	17	18	13	1	Total	1	1	18	13	5

TIMES.....8 4 5 0 5 0—22
Recorder.....0 0 0 0 0 1— 1

Earned runs—TIMES, 12. First base on errors—TIMES, 2; *Recorder*, 1. Struck out—By McKee, 10; by Hughes, 2. Left on base—TIMES, 1; *Recorder*, 1. Two-base hits—Courtney, (3,) Baim, Haley. Three-base hits—Haley, Deane, Oppie. Home run—Osborne. Double play—Synnott, Mahoney, and Shelley. Umpire—Mr. Laughlin.

Baseball Brevities.

—John O'Brien and Louis Camp, Anson's new men, have had League experience. Camp played third base for St. Louis last year. He is a brother of Winfield Scott Camp, who pitched a short time for the Pittsburgs last year. O'Brien played second base for the Brooklyns in 1891. This season both played in the Southern League, Camp with Atlanta and O'Brien with Augusta.

—Manager Buckenberger of Pittsburg thinks that the League will not go back to eight clubs next season. If Washington drops out he would like to see Buffalo take its place. Buckenberger believes Buffalo is a better ball town than six cities at present in the League.

—Keefe and O'Connor were released by the Philadelphias yesterday. "Our Tim" will have little trouble in getting a good berth, as he was probably released to reduce expenses.

—Brooklyn will give Gilbert Hatfield a trial at third base. Hatfield formerly played with the New-Yorks, but this year he was in the Southern League.

—Chicago has secured Pitcher Donnelly of the Mobile team.

For Oteer Sporting News See Page 3.

Dr. Gibier's Bill Reasonable.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus appeared before the Board of Police yesterday on behalf of Dr. Paul Gibier of the Pasteur Institute, who recently sent a bill for $200 to the Police Department for his services in treating Patrolman John Kearney, who had been bitten by a rabid dog.

When the Police Commissioners received the bill at their last meeting they thought it was exorbitant, and deferred the matter for investigation. Prof. Doremus told the Commissioners yesterday that in his opinion the bill was a reasonable one, as the policeman was treated daily for fifteen days.

He also said that Dr. Gibier treated a great many persons without charge, and his hospital, which he had been at great expense in establishing, receives no aid from the city or State.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5.25@$5.62½ ₱ 1,000; Fishkills, $5@$5.50; up-river hard, $4.75@$5.25; Jerseys, $4@$4.75; pale, $2.25@$2.50; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 85c@95c ₱ bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.25; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c ₱ bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 85c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10. ....Laths are worth $2.10@$2.20 ₱ 1,000.....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c ₱ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is easier and more active at 15⅝@15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 2,000 bags No. 7 Santos at 15⅝c, and 1,600 bags No. 7 to 10 Santos, per Madonna della Costa, at 15¾c for No. 7; 500 mats interior Padang at 23¾@24c....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 30,000 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing barely steady at 15@30 points decline on lower cables and free offerings. Havre was quiet at ¾@1f decline. Hamburg was quiet at ¾@1 pfennig decline. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.50@14.65c, September at 14.55@14.60c, (selling at 14.60@14.80c for 15,500 bags,) October at 14.55@14.60c, (selling at 14.60c for 750 bags,) November at 14.50@14.55c, (selling at 14.70c for 1,500 bags,) December at 14.45@14.55c, (selling at 14.45@14.50c for 9,500 bags,) January at 14.40@14.50c, (selling at 14.45@14.50c for 3,250 bags,) March at 14.25@14.35c, (selling at 14.25c for 250 bags,) and May at 14@14.10c. Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 188,765 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 52,786 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 5,539 bags.

COTTON—Futures closed steady at about yesterday's prices after a very irregular and unsettled day's trading, with the early market 6@7 points up as following Liverpool, but reacting on free offerings of new cotton and liberal receipts....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 153,400 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.22@7.25c, (selling at 7.27@7.32c for 3,200 bales,) September at 7.26@7.27c, (selling at 7.25@7.32c for 4,400 bales,) October at 7.34@7.35c, (selling at 7.32@7.43c for 38,800 bales,) November at 7.43@7.44c, (selling at 7.42@7.52c for 22,400 bales,) December at 7.52@7.53c, (selling at 7.50@7.60c for 27,400 bales,) January at 7.60@7.61c, (selling at 7.59@7.68c for 48,500 bales,) February at 7.68@7.69c, (selling at 7.67@7.71c for 2,400 bales,) and March at 7.76@7.77c, (selling at 7.75@7.84c for 6,300 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, no sales reported; with the market easy and unchanged; middling, 7⅝@7¾c....Port receipts to-day, 3,388 bales, against 1,154 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 9,753 bales, against 7,676 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There was a little better inquiry to-day, and the market closed steady.... Sales were about 21,150 pkgs, including 1,600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3@$3.30, 500 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.25, 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.80@$3, Spring wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat straights at $3.60@$3.65, 1,200 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.85@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; 3,000 bbls City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, 5,000 bbls City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 900 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.45, fine at $1.85, 450 bbls rye mixtures at $2.70, 150 bbls supers at $2, 1,750 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.45@$2.70, 3,000 sacks bakers' and 3,000 sacks Winter straights, for export, on private terms....Arrivals since our last, 6,303 bbls and 17,540 sacks, and export clearances hence, 8,567 bbls and 5,414 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 80,594 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 75@80c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ₱ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 55c from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot shows very little animation, but values remain unchanged and steady....Sales 105,000 bushels, of which 80,000 bushels to shippers, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 69⅛c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, Toledo, at 68¾c delivered, and 68,000 bushels ungraded red at 2@4c under September, delivered. The trade bought 20,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¼c under September, store; 1,000 bushels do at 68¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 3 red at 65c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer No. 2 red at 66c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels ungraded red at 64c, delivered. ....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69⅜c, store; do, late August, at 71c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 71c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 71⅞c....The clearances hence since our last were 193,348 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 331,847 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 124,450 bushels, and in the interior 459,101 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 329,451 bushels....Options were fairly active and very irregular, with the opening weak at a decline of ¼c on foreign selling, rallying ¼@⅜c with the West and on shorts covering, declining ⅛@⅜c on realizing and weaker West, rallied ⅜@⅝c on *Bradstreet's* decrease of 1,516,000 bushels east of the Rockies and 198,000 bushels in the world's visible, with a better report from Wall Street; declined ⅛c, and closed steady at partly ⅛c under yesterday. Future sales were 4,075,000 bushels, with August closing at 68¾c; 1,935,000 bushels September at 69⅜@70⅛c, closing at 69⅞c; 180,000 bushels October at 71⅞@72¼c, closing at 72¼c; 10,000 bushels November at 74⅝c, 1,840,000 bushels December at 76⅜@77 1-16c, closing at 76⅞c; 110,000 bushels May at 82¾@83⅛c, closing at 83⅛c.

CORN—Spot was a shade firmer, but very quiet ....Sales, 66,000 bushels, of which 32,000 bushels to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, at 47¾@48c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 48⅛c, free on board. The trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¼@47½c, elevator; 8,000 bushels do at 48c, delivered, and 22,000 bushels ungraded white at 46¼c, elevator....The receipts for the day were 66,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 95,734 bushels, with, in the interior, 467,704 bushels....The clearances hence were 60,138 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 131,431 bushels.... Options were very dull and without special feature; following wheat and the West and closing firm at ⅛c advance to ⅜c decline....The sales of options were 335,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels August at 47⅛@47⅜c, closing at 47⅜c; 160,000 bushels September at 47⅛@47¾c, closing at 47¾c; 120,000 bushels October at 47¾@48c, closing at 48c; 35,000 bushels December at 46⅞c, closing at 46⅞c.

OATS—Spot were ¼@½c lower on mixed, and in moderate jobbing demand....Sales, 95,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 40½c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 39½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped at 40c; No. 3 do at 40c; No. 2 mixed at 30⅛@30½c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 29¾c; rejected white at 38c; rejected mixed at 29c; No. 2 Chicago at 31⅜@31½c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed at 30@33c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 40@45c for 25,000 bushels....Options declined ¼@⅜c, rallied ⅛@¼c, and closed steady and partly ¼c below yesterday, with a dull trade and influenced by corn and the West....Sales of options, 130,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels August at 30¼c, closing at 30¼c; 70,000 bushels September at 30⅜@30⅞c, closing at 30⅞c; 15,000 bushels October at 31⅜@31⅝c, closing at 31⅝c; 15,000 bushels November at 32¼c....The receipts here to-day were 142,800 bushels; exports, 100 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—There is very little activity in hay. Oat straw is easy. Hay, old, No. 1, is worth 95c ₱ 100 ℔; hay, old, No. 2, 85c; hay, old, No. 3, 75@80c; hay, new, No. 1, 85c; hay, new, No. 2, 75@80c; hay, shipping, 75c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 60@65c; short rye, 50c; oat straw, 50@55c; wheat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—The market remains firm, but the trading is very dull....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 18.20c bid; sales, 10 tons spot at 18.20c....Copper weak at 9.50c....Lead quiet at 3.32½c....Spelter steady at 3.75c.

MILK.—While the supply of milk is not very large, the demand has been moderate.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was a trifle stronger. A bid of 43c for 100 bbls prime yellow was not accepted, and prime crude was quoted nominally at 35@36c, choice do at 37@38c. A little lot of choice white was sold at 50c. Lard oil was without change and steady at 65@68c. Other oils were unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products at the West was quiet, and the general tendency of prices was downward, owing to an increase in the receipts of swine. Pork closed 15 points lower for September, but 15 points higher for January. Lard was 5@10 points lower, and ribs were off 2½ points for September, but up 2½ points for October.... PORK quiet; steady; sales, 100 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago, September closed at $12.75 and January at $12.25. Short ribs opened 10 points higher for September delivery, but subsequently realizing sales caused a decline of 12½ points, closing easy and 2½ points off for the day at $7.65. October closed at $7.65....DRESSED HOGS were slightly higher for pigs and light weights, but otherwise unchanged; quoted at 8c for 160 ℔ average, 7¾@7⅞c for 200 ℔, 7⅝c for 180 ℔, 8⅛@8¼c for 140 ℔, 8⅛@8¼c for 120 ℔, and 8½c for pigs; interior deliveries, 44,000 head....CUT MEATS were in slow demand, but steady at 11½c for pickled bellies, 12 ℔ average; 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders.... BEEF was quiet, but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were quiet and unchanged, at the West, $17 quoted, while here $18 was quoted. LARD—Western steam lard was dull, and, in consequence of the slowness of the cash trade and easier advices from the West, values dropped 5 points; cash was dull and a trifle weaker, closing at $9 nominal; sales were 250 tcs at $8.90. Options—No sales, closing at $8.95 nominal for August, $8.95 nominal for September, and $8.65 nominal for October; city steam was fairly active and firm at $8.25@$8.50; sales, 160 tcs; refined was quiet and unchanged at $9.75 for the Continent and $10 for South America; compound quiet at $7.75....TALLOW—The market was firm, with 4⅞c bid for prime city; offered at 5c. Late yesterday sales of 100 hhds prime city were made at 4⅞c, 50 hhds going to the home trade and 50 hhds to exporters.... STEARINE—Lard stearine was in light request but steady at 11@11¼c. Oleostearine was steady at 9c, with sales late yesterday of 50,000 ℔ at 9c.

BUTTER—The demand is mainly for fancy grades, which are rather scarce, and prices show a further advance on that class of goods, while the moderate arrivals help to stiffen the general market....Western extra creamery, 24@24½c; do, poor to prime, 17@22½c; State creamery at 24@24½c for extra tubs and 24c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 19@22c; imitation creamery, 15½@19c; Western dairy, 14@18c; Western factory, 14@18c.... CHEESE—Large-size full cream is pretty well cleaned up and the receipts are expected to be light, while prices show a firmer tendency on a fair inquiry. Full-cream State is within the range of 8⅜@9⅛c for large white, 9¼@9⅝c for colored, and 8@9½c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—The market remains steady with only a moderate inquiry and fair receipts, but recent arrivals show up pretty poor....State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 16@17c; Western seconds, ₱ case, $2.50@$3.50.

RICE—There is a very fair business in small lots and prices remain firm....Domestic, poor to choice, 2⅞@5⅞c; Patna, 4½@4⅝c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—The market is nominally unchanged, with entire absence of offer or inquiry....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c. Refined are firm and moderately active....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 3,315 pkgs was at steady prices for Oolong, while other kinds were easier and included: Moyune—23 pkgs Hyson, 12@29½c; 107 pkgs Young Hyson, 17@11½c; 31 pkgs Gunpowder, 33@24c. Ping Suey—1,015 pkgs Gunpowder, 21@18c. Japan—771 pkgs Congou, 21@10c; 18 pkgs India and Orange Pekoe, 18½@17c. Oolong—5,036 pkgs Amoy, 12@11c; 792 pkgs Formosa, 28@16½c.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight market continues inactive and rates are for the most part weak, Liverpool being about the only exception to the rule—room to that port having been provided for some way ahead. Grain and general cargo steamers are but little sought after and rates are barely steady. There was nothing accomplished in petroleum freights and all other lines were dull. Nominal grain rates on the berth hence are: To Liverpool, 3¼d; to London, 3¼@3½d; to Bristol and Glasgow, 3¾d; to Hull, 4d; to Leith, 4@4¼d; to Newcastle, 4½d asked from store; to Antwerp, 3¼d; to Rotterdam, 8½c, and to Hamburg, 55 pfennigs. Engagements hence: To Hull, 10,000 pails lard and 1,200 bxs bacon at 20s, and 2,000 bxs cheese at 35s; to London, 500 bxs cheese at 30s; to Christiania, 1,000 sacks flour at 22s 6d. Charters—A British steamer, with 12,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to Cork for orders at 3s 3d prompt; a Norwegian steamer, 504 tons, with general cargo, hence to Amsterdam, at 15s; a British brig, 580 tons, with general cargo, hence to two ports in New-Zealand and back, at $9,500; a brig, 436 tons, with general cargo from Boston to west coast Africa at $2,500 and port charges; a bark, 578 tons, with case petroleum and general cargo, hence to Maceio, at 60c ₱ bbl; a bark, 449 tons, with salt from Bonair to Providence on private terms; a schooner, 317 tons, with general cargo from Boston to Cayenne at $1,275; a schooner, with 25,000 cases petroleum, hence to Havana, about 12c; a brig, 400 tons, with lumber from Machias to Havana at $6; a schooner, 644 tons, with coal and a sleeping car on deck from Wilmington, Del., and Norfolk to Kingston, Jamaica, at $2,300; a schooner, 567 tons, with ice from Damariscotta to Key West at $1.25, and back with lumber from Appalachicola to New-York at $6.37½; a schooner, with lumber from Charleston to New-York at $5; a schooner, with fertilizer from Carteret to Norfolk at 75c; a schooner, with coal from Perth Amboy to Portland at 45c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1893.
Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,299	....	518	3,127	2,388
Sixtieth Street	674	54	1,793	4,071	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	3,863
Hoboken	447	36	35	432	....
Total	2,420	90	2,346	7,630	6,251

BEEVES—Receipts were 131 cars: 72 cars at Jersey City, 38 cars at Sixtieth Street, 21 cars at Hoboken, 43 cars consigned to slaughterers, 16 cars for export and 72 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef lower at 8c ₱ ℔ and American steers steady at 9½@11c ₱ ℔, dressed weight; tops, in London, at 11½c. In addition to the shipments for to-day, the Castaleden will take 161 cattle for J. Loomis, the France 248 do for H. Goldsmith and 100 do for Schwarzchild & Sulzberger; to-morrow the Orinoco will take 8 cattle for G. F. Lough & Co. and 55 sheep for L. S. Dillenback. The market opened dull and 10c lower than on Monday; trade continued slow and values received a further decline of 10@15c; closed dull and 4 cars unsold. Colorados sold at $4.10@$4.40 ₱ cwt.; common to choice native steers at $3.60@$5.15; 8 selected do at $5.25; stags and oxen at $3.50@$4.30; bulls at $2.25@$3.85; cows at $2.25@$3.25. *SALES.*—S. SANDERS—15 Ohio steers, 1,646 ℔ average, at $5.10 ₱ 100 ℔; 17 do, 1,279 ℔, at $5.10; 12 do, 1,417 ℔, at $4.85; 16 do, 1,444 ℔, at $4.70; 17 do, 1,412 ℔, at $4.70; 28 do, 1,459 ℔, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,338 ℔, at $4.70; 16 do, 1,521 ℔, at $4.70; 20 do, 1,270 ℔, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,365 ℔, at $4.25; 5 do, 1,340 ℔, at $4.25; 18 Illinois do, 1,250 ℔, at $4.95; 20 do, 1,203 ℔, at $4.40; 18 do, 1,121 ℔, at $3.90; 64 Virginia do, 1,222 ℔, at $4.12½; 20 do, 1,223 ℔, at $4.12½; 19 do, 1,039 ℔, at $4.12½; 4 do, 1,150 ℔, at $4.12½; 20 do, 1,205 ℔, at $4.35; 64 do, 1,267 ℔, at $4.30; 21 do, 1,195 ℔, at $4.05; 23 do, 1,190 ℔, at $4.05; 1 do, 950 ℔, at $4; 52 Colorados, 1,160 ℔, at $4.22½; 17 stags, 1,242 ℔, at $4.30; 2 do, 1,255 ℔, at $4; 2 oxen, 1,300 ℔, at $3.90; 1 bull, 1,810 ℔, at $3.85; 1 do, 1,560 ℔, at $3.25; 8 do, 862 ℔, at $2.40; 7 do, 787 ℔, at $2.40; 13 do, 727 ℔, at $2.30; 1 cow, 900 ℔, at $2.25. J. SHAMBERG & SON—8 Ohio steers, 1,420 ℔, at $4.85; 17 do, 1,265 ℔, at $4.45; 9 do, 1,297 ℔, at $4.40; 20 do, 1,298 ℔, at $4.30; 17 do, 1,283 ℔, at $4.30; 20 do, 1,220 ℔, at $4.10; 21 do, 1,121 ℔, at $3.75; 10 do, 1,087 ℔, at $3.75; 22 do, 1,028 ℔, at $3.60; 2 stags, 1,830 ℔, at $3.80; 3 do, 1,350 ℔, at $3.60; 5 oxen, 1,400 ℔, at $3.60; 3 cows, 1,140 ℔, at $3.25. SHERMAN & CULVER—15 Ohio steers, 1,291 ℔, at $4.70; 20 do, 1,288 ℔, at $4.60; 16 do, 1,237 ℔, at $4.15; 5 do, 1,220 ℔, at $4.10; 24 Indiana do, 1,318 ℔, at $4.65; 23 do, 1,310 ℔, at $4.55; 33 do, 1,339 ℔, at $4.50; 29 Colorados, 1,245 ℔, at $4.40; 38 do, 1,153 ℔, at $4.10; 3 State steers, 1,277 ℔, at $4.95; 7 do, 1,406 ℔, at $4.50; 3 oxen, 1,633 ℔, at $4.30; 1 do, 1,540 ℔, at $3.75; 18 stockers, 1,206 ℔, at $3.50; 13 coarse oxen and steers, 1,519 ℔, at $4.55; 3 do, 1,353 ℔, at $4.30; 4 stags, 1,380 ℔, at $4; 1 do, 1,180 ℔, at $3.50; 1 bull, 1,350 ℔, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—8 Indiana steers, 1,321 ℔, at $5.25; 4 do, 1,220 ℔, at $5; 3 do, 1,370 ℔, at $5; 2 do, 1,295 ℔, at $5; 15 Ohio do, 1,433 ℔, at $4.80; 19 Kentucky do, 1,237 ℔, at $4.45; 5 bulls, 808 ℔, at $2.35. NEWTON & GILLETT—18 Ohio steers, 1,072 ℔, at $4.20; 8 do, 1,155 ℔, at $4.10; 39 do, 1,075 ℔, at $4.05; 18 Virginia do, 1,431 ℔, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,220 ℔, at $3.60. M. GOLDSMITH—90 Illinois steers, 1,509 ℔, at $5.15; 70 do, 1,247 ℔, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,750 ℔, at $4; 2 do, 1,530 ℔, at $3.75; 12 bulls, 891 ℔, at $2.50; 4 do, 895 ℔, at $2.40; 2 cows, 840 ℔, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—1 heifer, 550 ℔, at $2.50; 7 bulls, 660 ℔, at $2.25; 3 do, 860 ℔, at $2.50; 2 do, 1,220 ℔, at $2.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 25 cars; 13 cars at Jersey City for the market, 20 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 2 cars, together with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to butchers; market steady for sheep; choice lambs a little stronger, but common to medium stock was steady; sheep sold at $2.50@$4.75 ₱ cwt for poor to good; lambs at $4.50@$6 for common to choice; culls at $4@$ .25. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—228 Maryland lambs, 64 ℔ average, at $5.50 ₱ 100 ℔; 240 Virginia do, 64 ℔, at $5.37½; 25 Ohio do, 65 ℔, at $5.50; 24 State do, 63 ℔, at $5; 173 Kentucky sheep, 96 ℔, at $3.37½; 16 Virginia do, 105 ℔, at $4; 22 do, 112 ℔, at $3.50; 52 State do, 82 ℔, at $3.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—67 State lambs, 66 ℔, at $5.50; 12 do, 54 ℔, at $4; 102 Pennsylvania do, 69 ℔, at $5.12½; 98 do, 67 ℔, at $4.90; 93 do, 64 ℔, at $4.90; 74 do, 50 ℔, at $4; 16 Pennsylvania sheep, 95 ℔, at $3.50; 61 do, 69 ℔, at $2.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—232 Kentucky lambs, 66 ℔, at $5.62½; 115 Western sheep, 103 ℔, at $4.25. NEWTON & GILLETT—30 State lambs, 58 ℔, at $4.80; 20 State sheep, 87 ℔, at $3.75. S. JUDD & CO.—209 Pennsylvania lambs, 65 ℔, at $5.12½. D. HARRINGTON—234 Western sheep, 81 ℔, at $3.60; 212 Territory do, 77 ℔, at $4; 294 do, 67 ℔, at $4, less $12; 204 do, 99 ℔, at $4.25; 238 mixed lambs, 69 ℔, at $5.37½; 252 Kentucky do, 58 ℔, at $4.50; 747 do, 61 ℔, at $5; 233 do, 66 ℔, at $5.25; 249 do, 61½ ℔, at $5.50; 232 do, 68 ℔, at $5.75; 221 do, 67 ℔, at $6. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—26 Pennsylvania sheep, 98 ℔, at $3.50; 13 State do, culls, 106 ℔, at $2.50; 142 Pennsylvania lambs, 66 ℔, at $4.50; 23 State do, 66 ℔, at $5.37½; 223 Kentucky do, 64 ℔, at $5.25. G. DILLENBACK—59 State lambs, 72 ℔, at $5.50; 53 do, 64 ℔, at $5.37½; 50 do, 60 ℔, at $5; 30 State sheep, 121 ℔, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—6 State sheep, 113 ℔, at $4; 85 State lambs, 61 ℔, at $4.87½; 141 do, 74 ℔, at $5.50. M. COLLINS—230 Ohio lambs, 62 ℔, at $5.

VEALS AND CALVES.—Market active and ¼c ₱ ℔ higher for veals; grassers and buttermilks a little dull but steady. Common to choice veals sold at $4.50@$7 ₱ cwt; selected do at $7.25; grassers and buttermilks at $2.50@$3; fed calves at $3@$5. *SALES.*—G. DILLENBACK—89 grassers, 188 ℔ average, at $2.50 ₱ 100 ℔; 63 buttermilk calves, 171 ℔, at $2.75; 71 do, 220 ℔, at $2.75; 20 do, 167 ℔, at $3; 63 do, 210 ℔, at $3; 4 fed calves, 175 ℔, at $3.50; 5 do, 192 ℔, at $4; 60 veals, 143 ℔, at $6; 27 do, 133 ℔, at $6.75; 137 do, 138 ℔, at $7; 49 do, 170 ℔, at $7. HUME & MULLEN—20 fed calves, 188 ℔, at $3.25; 3 do, 176 ℔, at $4; 20 veals, 140 ℔, at $5; 6 do, 144 ℔, at $5.50; 56 do, 152 ℔, at $6.50, less $5; 35 do, 150 ℔, at $6.50; 33 do, 150 ℔, at $6.85; 34 do, 151 ℔, at $6.75; 102 do, 143 ℔, at $7; 27 do, 163 ℔, at $7. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—60 grassers and buttermilks, 177 ℔, at $2.75; 23 do, 170 ℔, at $2.50; 63 buttermilk calves, 180 ℔, at $3; 85 veals, 175 ℔, at $5; 26 do, 147 ℔, at $6.50; 30 Harlem do, 150 to 165 ℔, at $6.50@$7.25. J. P. NELSON—31 buttermilk calves, 247 ℔, at $3; 14 veals, culls, 178 ℔, at $4; 13 do, 145 ℔, at $6; 71 do, 152 ℔, at $6.25; 37 do, 157 ℔, at $7; 2 do, 160 ℔, at $7.25. EGE & OTIS—5 calves, 198 ℔, at $4.50; 57 veals, 159 ℔, at $7. S. JUDD & CO.—15 veals, 166 ℔, at $7.25; 22 do, 155 ℔, at $7; 21 do, 146 ℔, at $7; 45 do, 168 ℔, at $6.75; 24 do, 147 ℔, at $6.50; 6 fed calves, 217 ℔, at $4.25; 8 do, 206 ℔, at $4; 3 do, 200 ℔, at $4; 5 do, 136 ℔, at $5; 9 buttermilk do, 217 ℔, at $3; 13 grassers, 315 ℔, at $2.62½. J. F. PIDCOCK—4 veals, 175 ℔, at $7; 42 do, 150 ℔, at $6.75; 4 do, 130 ℔, at $5.50; 3 fed calves, 160 ℔, at $4.50; 4 do, 245 ℔, at $4; 3 do, 186 ℔, at $3; 65 grassers, 202 ℔, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—29 veals, 179 ℔, at $7; 4 do, 182 ℔, at $5. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—30 veals, 151 ℔, at $6.75; 6 do, 160 ℔, at $5.25; 8 fed calves, 179 ℔, at $5.50; 11 grassers, 176 ℔, at $3. NEWTON & GILLETT—2 veals, 115 ℔, at $6.25; 9 do, 124 ℔, at $5.75; 55 grassers, 159 ℔, at $2.62½.

MILCH COWS—Market very dull and reported sales at $25@$45 for ordinary to good cows; inferior down to $14.50@$20.

HOGS—The arrivals were 39 cars: 16 cars at Jersey City and 25 cars at Fortieth Street; 1½ cars for sale. Market steady at $5.75@$6.60 ₱ cwt for heavy to light hogs. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—33 State hogs, 195 ℔ average, at $6.15 ₱ 100 ℔; 30 do, 233 ℔, at $5.80; 1 rough, 280 ℔, at $5; 1 do, 260 ℔, at $4.80. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—36 State hogs, 256 ℔, at $5.75; 1 stag, 490 ℔, at $4.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 420 head; total for week thus far, 7,940 head; for same time last week, 12,180 head; consigned through, 380 head; to New-York, 240 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened steady at Monday's prices; closed strong for light grades; steady for heavy; steers, $3.55@$3.70. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,700 head; total for week thus far, 27,450 head; for same time last week, 23,550 head; consigned through, 1,650 head; to New-York, 1,500 head; on sale, 1,050 head; market opened and closed strong for light grades; steady for heavy; light grades, $6.25@$6.30; mediums and heavy, $5.75@$5.85; other grades unchanged. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 400 head; total for week thus far, 17,800 head; for same time last week, 20,000 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 600 head; on sale, 2,400 head; market opened slow and lower; closed dull; good 100 ℔ sheep, $3.80@$3.85; choice wethers, $4; fair to good sheep, $3@$3.50; extra lambs, $5.25@$5.50; good, $4.25@$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 340 head; market closing slow; prime, $4.50@$4.80; good butchers', $4.25@$4.50; common to fair, $3.75@$4; fat cows and heifers, $2@$3; good bulls, $2@$2.75; fresh cows, $20@$40; three cars cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,750 head; market active; best light weights, $6.10@$6.20; medium weights, $6@$6.10; extreme heavy, $5.50@$5.90; roughs, $4@$5; four cars hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market very dull; supply heavy; prime, $3.50@$3.75; good, $3.20@$3.40; common to fair, $1@$2; prime lambs, $4.25@$4.50. Veal calves, $5.50@$6.25; heavy and thin, $2.50@$4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 3,200 head; market quiet; receipts nearly all Texans and Indians; fair to good native steers, $4@4.65; do Texans, $2.40@3.20; cows strong. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 900 head; market 10c higher; light, $5.50@5.75; mixed, $5.10@5.60; heavy, $5@5.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, none; market dull and demoralized.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market irregular; prime steers, $4.80@$5; good to choice, $4.25@$4.75; medium, $3.60@$4; common, $3@$3.45; Texans, $1.50@$3.35; Westerns, $2.25@$4; cows, $1@$3.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head; heavy, 10@20c higher, closing weak; light, 20@25c higher; mixed and packing, $5.10@$5.50; prime heavy, $5.50@$5.65; butchers' $5.60@$5.85; light, $5.80@$6.30.

—The Detroit Common Council has passed an ordinance requiring wheelmen to slow down to a speed "not exceeding fifteen miles an hour" when approaching a crossing! No objection to the new law has been made by the local wheelmen.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef Offered Moderately and Pork Freely—Cotton Futures Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer moderately. Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, Western, fine, easy at 92s 6d. Hams—Holders offer moderately; short cut, about 14 to 16 ℔, firm at 52s 6d. Bacon—Holders offer sparingly; long clear middles, about 45 ℔, firm at 53s; long and short clear middles, about 55 ℔, firm at 50s 6d. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly; American finest white firm at 46s 6d; do colored firm at 47s 6d. Tallow—Holders offer moderately. Spirits of turpentine—Holders offer freely; dull at 29s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 22s 3d. Resin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—Holders are not offering. Wheat—Holders offer freely. Flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot—Holders offer freely; futures—Holders offer moderately; mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 1¾d; August easy at 4s 1½d; September easy at 4s 2½d; October easy at 4s 3¾d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—Holders offer moderately.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm; American, middling, low-middling clause, August delivery, 4 12-64d value; August and September delivery, 4 11-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 10-64@4 11-64d; November and December delivery, 4 11-64d@4 12-64d; December and January delivery, 4 13-64d value; January and February delivery, 4 15-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 16-64@4 17-64d; March and April delivery, 4 18-64d buyers.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 10.—The sponge market is rather dull. The offerings are small. There is not much disposition on the part of buyers to invest, owing to the conditions prevailing abroad. The tortoise-shell market prices are maintained at a high standard. The supply is fair.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 42s ₱ quarter. Australian Tallow—Mutton, 27@29s 3d ₱ cwt. Beet Sugar—August, 14s 9d; October, 13s 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 16.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 11f 75c, paid and sellers.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 19 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 4 A. M. for GREYTOWN, per steamship Miranda, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Truxillo must be directed "per Miranda";) at 7 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 10 A. M. for JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA per steamship Tudor Prince; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Valencia; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship Professor Morse, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Alvena; (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 9 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 9 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship F. Hendrik, (letters for other Venezuela Ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per F. Hendrik";) at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Espana, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Lucania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A. M.	Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M.	Aurania, Sept. 19, noon
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.	Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M.	Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ A M

EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.

Furnessia, Aug. 19, 11 A. M.	Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.	Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.

Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. P. CALAND, Thursday, Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM, Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:00 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupe.....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul.....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

A CHARMING SUMMER TRIP.
RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS

For HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
ST. JOHN'S, and PILLEY'S ISLAND, N. F.
Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.
FARE, FIRST CABIN.
(Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $34; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward.
For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. Colombia.....Monday, 21st Aug., noon
S. S. Alamo.....Friday, 25th Aug., noon
S. S. City of Para.....Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Birmingham.Thursday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee.....Tuesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt,
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 18
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 22
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 25
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M.	Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M.	Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A M	Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M.	Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa in less than eleven days.

Fulda, Aug. 19	Werra, Oct. 4	Kaiser, Nov. 25
Werra, Sept. 9	Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16	Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23	Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.

Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.	Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.	Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ PM
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A M.	*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A M
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M.	Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.	*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A M

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
WESTERNLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
NOORDLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 30, 7:30 A. M.
WAESLAND.....Wednesday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $60 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $42; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.

Normannia, Au. 17, 10 A. M.	A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 A M
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.	F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M

First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA.....Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS, NEW-YORK—LONDON.
Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.
MASSACHUSETTS.....AUG. 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL,
Agent, at the pier.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.

Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application. New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 3c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.

Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE

FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND,
AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London, at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays.
Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St., " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 8:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, AUG. 22, MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibuled Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WIKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,

Catskill Mountains.

Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland, Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily, Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn's Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.

B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.

C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30, A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.